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## Negotiations Fail To End French Fishing Dispute

By Axel Krause

LE HAVRE, Aug. 19 (HTT) — The French government today launched several initiatives aimed at ending the demands of 25,000 fishing fishermen and the operators of their vessels. Meanwhile, fishermen temporarily lifted their blockade in Cherbourg and let three boats carry home an estimated 1,500 British travelers who had been stranded by the dispute.

But no early settlement of the controversy appeared likely today in Paris. National unions, Communist and Socialist leaders gave their support to the fishermen in what was viewed as a direct challenge to the economic policies of Prime Minister Raymond Barre and of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"We are starting with the fishing question here today but Mr. Barre's so-called liberal policies are the issue," said Gilbert Bredel, spokesman for the maritime section of the non-Communist CFTD union, which was represented in a government-sponsored meeting held here today.

"The first meeting ended in failure tonight after a four-hour session. Both union and industry representatives said a compromise plan would be unacceptable to both sides."

"This is a national problem and cannot be handled here," an industry official said. "The compromise called for allowing a substantial number of fishing trawlers to leave for fishing with full crews in violation of the blockade was rejected, tonight by the industry."

Reconciliation Commission. The meeting was of a so-called reconciliation commission comprising a total of 14 representatives from industry, fishermen unions and government representatives whose main purpose was to air grievances that originated in ecological last week.

The fishermen in Cherbourg agreed to lift the blockade until midnight provided the French authorities do not prevent them from summing their action and on condition that a ferry that forced the blockade earlier this week would be among the vessels entering the port. About 1,500 travelers are still waiting to cross the English Channel to Britain.

The fishermen called their decision a humanitarian gesture toward passengers, many of them women and children who have been stranded in Cherbourg since Sunday.

Air France and British Airways announced special Paris-London fares of \$62 in an effort to help passengers with ferryboat tickets at home.

Crews of commercially operated fishing boats blocked the port of Le Havre to protest their employers' plans to reduce manning levels on the fishing vessels, in many cases from 22 to 18 members and which came in response to government plans to reduce gradually the number of French fishermen to 800 by 1985. The plans also called for increasing less costly imports, including frozen fish, with a view to eliminating the industry.

Others Join. The Boulogne crews were quickly joined by thousands of small fishermen who say they are being driven out of business by the soaring cost of diesel oil and are demanding

among other things a substantial increase in retail fish prices and a reduction of imports.

Fishermen on Corsica, who struck in solidarity with fellow workers in Normandy yesterday, ended their action after a day, permitting ships to sail to and from Nice and other mainland ports.

Today's government-sponsored meeting was held with scant hope for an agreement. "This meeting here today — while a start — represented more form than substance," a government official said last night. He added, "There should be more substance tomorrow."

Aid Promised. The industry has been promised 30 million francs in annual financing aid if it proceeds with modernization plans, starting with the crew cutbacks. "In light of the political character this conflict is taking, however, this plan will not be so easy to realize now," the industry spokesman said.

French government officials here and in Paris were not saying how soon or if they would exceed the fishermen and union demands for halting layoffs or increasing a diesel oil subsidy. Transport Minister Joel Le Theule has repeatedly stressed that the subsidy is unwarranted and illegal under EEC rules, but he has hinted at the possible establishment of minimum prices for fish catches — a proposal that may surface at tomorrow's meeting in Paris, industry sources here said.

There are several conflicts with the fishermen but now the unions are trying to make it into a major, national political controversy which we find unacceptable," an authoritative government source said last night. "The government does not and cannot interfere in every labor

conflict that comes along," he added. Meantime it appeared likely that the government would have to move relatively quickly to alleviate the worsening effects of the blockade on Le Havre, third largest port in the EEC after Rotterdam and Marseilles. "We are very troubled," said one worldwide credibility for port service is already damaged," a port spokesman said today, noting that the number of cargo ships anchored in the channel has slipped to 30 from 40 yesterday.

Port authorities also reported today that 15,000 workers, including 3,600 dockers, were idled by the blockade. "Everyone particularly the shipowners are complaining, but since we are not directly concerned we have no choice but to be patient," a spokesman said.



English tourists in Cherbourg boarding the Viking Valiant ferry, the first boat to leave after lifting of French blockade yesterday.

## Polish Workers Defy Giersek; Baltic Strikes Spread Further

### No Report Of Talks in Labor Strife

By John Darnton

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Defying a personal appeal by the party leader, Edward Giersek, to abandon their protest, thousands of striking workers continued to occupy factories in northern Poland today and the strikes, which have plunged the country into its greatest crisis in a decade, spread further.

With no negotiations apparently underway and with both the government and the rebellious workers hardening their positions, the conflict was at an impasse.

Members of the inter-factory strike committee, which was set up two days ago in coordinate the workers' revolt, said that by this afternoon 174 factories and enterprises were shut down along the Baltic coast. Yesterday there were 130 and the day before only 21.

Throughout the day more delegates came to join them, arriving at the Gdansk shipyards in vans flying the red-and-white Polish flag, the strikers' emblem. As they strode into a grimy, red-brick conference building serving as strike headquarters, they were given a rousing welcome by delegates already there, seated at long tables with makeshift placards denoting their factories' names.

Speech Jeered.

Mr. Giersek's nationally televised speech, in which he appealed to the workers' patriotism, held out the promise of more pay increases and more meat, but warned that his government would not tolerate "anarchy," prompted jeers when it was broadcast over an internal loudspeaker at the shipyards last night. Today it was rebroadcast by the strikers, and ignored by hundreds of workers lying in the sun with their shirts off and playing cards.

"He said nothing new at all," said a delegate from the Gdynia dockworkers, in a comment that seemed to sum up the feelings around him. "He talked to us like children."

The 13-member presidium of the strike committee did not reject the party leader's overture outright. Instead, they simply refused to respond to it and issued instead a communiqué calling upon the authorities to meet their demands, which have grown to 22, and to start talks. As a precondition, they insisted that telephone communications on the coast that have been cut be restored.

By late afternoon the differences appeared unbridgeable because the strike committee wanted to talk to state authorities, instead of factory managers, and the government took the position that the committee was illegal and that therefore a newly created government commission to investigate grievances could not deal with it.

The impasse gave rise to rumors that the government might be moving to break the strikes with violence. Jacek Kuron, spokesman for a dissident group in close contact with the strikers, said yesterday that crack militia troops have been observed moving toward Gdansk, apparently in preparation for an assault.

But this could not be independently confirmed. A government (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Familiar Pattern to Poland Strikes

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT) — The most impressive aspect of the wave of labor unrest in Poland is the familiarity of the pattern, reaching back to the 1956 uprising of locomotive workers in Poznan, the port city riots of Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin a decade ago and of the Ursus tractor makers near Warsaw in 1976.

The common denominator at the outset of each has been discontent over living conditions — principally food prices and scarcity and low wages — culminating in wildcat strikes. Usually the strikes have escalated into demands for greater political freedoms, as is the case in northern Poland today.

It is a truism that Edward Giersek and his predecessor, Wladyslaw Gomulka, came to power on the heels of violent worker demonstrations that had cost scores of lives. Each was widely accepted for a time as a popular national leader.

But it is also true that Mr. Gomulka, now an obscure pensioner, fell from power because he failed to anticipate the magnitude of the 1970 riots that left perhaps 100 dead in the streets of Gdansk and Szczecin — an omen that Mr. Giersek kept in mind during the less explosive unrest four years ago as surely as he has it in mind during the present repetition.

Less Remote Leader

At the very least, Mr. Giersek is credited by most observers of the Polish scene with more acuity and less remoteness than his austere, isolated predecessor, and therefore with a better chance to survive this latest challenge.

A second factor favoring the Warsaw leadership

is the apparent reluctance of the Soviet Union to intervene with military force in a country where Russian rule was for centuries an anathema.

In fact, the Russians have tolerated conditions in Poland that have long since been eliminated in other Soviet bloc countries: an agricultural system under which more than 80 percent of the land is privately owned rather than collectively operated, and a vibrant Roman Catholic Church establishment that vies continually with the Communist government over social leadership. Poles travel more easily to the West than do their Eastern neighbors, have a livelier press and cultural expression and maintain stronger economic ties with the West than does any other Soviet bloc country.

Unique Privileges

There are strategic as well as psychological reasons behind Poland's extra maneuvering room in the Soviet arena. As accidental as Poland's traditions have been in its 1,000-year history, and even with a Polish pope sitting in Rome, the country remains shielded from Western Europe by a thick slice of East Germany under Communist rule, where 400,000 Soviet troops are stationed.

East Germany in 1953, Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 — each more strategically exposed — felt the Soviet bear's claws when their workers revolted or their leaders began showing un-Communist tendencies.

It would be tempting to surmise that Poland's proclivity for worker unrest every half dozen years or so is traceable to the unique privileges it enjoys (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Unsolved Crimes Raise Public Suspicion

## Italian Violence Chills Political Climate

By Henry Tanner

ROME (NYT) — Not since the days of the kidnap-murder of former Premier Aldo Moro more than two years ago has Italy been so deeply troubled.

Political terrorism, Mafia killings, and kidnappings for ransom have combined into an uncontrolled, unexplained wave of violence poisoning the atmosphere and undermining the authority of the political establishment, most of whose members have been around for more than 30 years.

It is not known who blew up the Bologna railroad station Aug. 2, killing more than 80 persons, or who gunned down Gaetano Costa, chief prosecutor of Palermo, four days later as he was moving against Mafia operators smuggling heroin into the United States. Last week's killings of two policemen in Viterbo, 40 miles north of Rome, and of the popular mayor of Castelbelfino, a small town in Sicily, have not been solved. And there is still no trace of three German teen-agers who were kidnapped from a country house in Tuscany in July.

More than 120 Italians have died in political violence this year, and at least 28 have been kidnapped; relatives are believed to have concealed many kidnappings to prevent police interference with negotiations and payoffs.

During the Moro affair, there was a consensus among the political parties about terrorism. Now, however, the Communists are in the opposition, driven there by the Christian Democrats' new hard-line leadership, and even the Socialists, who are in the government coalition, have been attacking the Christian Democrats since Bologna.

Rino Formica, a Socialist Cabinet minister, blamed rising terrorism on "government weak-

ness." The terrorists had found accomplices in the government, he charged, presumably in the police, a suspicion shared by many Italians. The interior minister answered simply that "this is not a time for polemics."

Premier Francesco Cossiga, one of the most attractive figures in the political establishment, has become the most visible victim of the poisoned atmosphere. He was killed and booted at the funeral in Bologna. Eugenio Scalfari, publisher of the left-wing newspaper La Repubblica, described the ministers at the funeral as "gray figures, remnants of the past, marked by old games, old intrigues, old tricks and old rivalries."

The Bologna tragedy crystallized sentiment against the Christian Democrats because the bomb, investigators said, was planted by neo-Fascist terrorists of the far right. During 35 years in power, Christian Democratic authorities have shown conspicuous weakness toward these groups.

This became clear after rightist terrorists placed a bomb in a bank on Milan's Piazza Fontana in December, 1969, killing 16 persons. Police, in what later was established to be a deliberate cover-up, arrested an anarchist, Pietro Valpreda. Two years later, two neo-Fascists, Franco Freda and Giovanni Ventura, were arrested. Both later escaped to Latin America, although Mr. Freda has been captured and returned to Italy. At his trial, which has not yet produced a verdict, police officials, generals and politicians have testified about the circumstances of the cover-up. But no one was indicted or even punished by superiors.

The episode, among many others, has convinced many Italians that terrorists have protectors in government. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## French Get Vocal in the Summer of Their Discontent

By Justine De Lacy

PARIS, Aug. 19 (HTT) — Since early this spring, every time the French have opened their newspapers, it seems, someone has been demonstrating for something: fishermen protesting layoffs and low prices for potatoes; farmers rolling potatoes into the sea; nuclear power plant workers striking to guarantee their right to strike.

Recently, information operators refused to answer the telephone, striking museums abandoned the national treasures of France and unhappy truckers paralyzed traffic by parading at 6 mph along the Paris-Brussels highway in a protest dubbed "Operation Escargot."

Not since 1973, when recessionary effects set in after five years of unparalleled prosperity, has the French called for particular brand of discontent — if anger, half annual — been so widespread and vocal.

Labor Fragmented

This year, however, the disgruntlement is just economic. Social protest has been so widespread, and in several instances, so extreme that it has brought comparisons with 1968, when students joined with labor unions to paralyze the French economy and bring about a government crisis.

Paradoxically, the strikes and demonstrations are occurring at a time when labor

unions and leftists are in a state of fragmentation, and against a perception that the government remains strong.

Although August has brought a respite from much of the protest, postal workers held a sporadic strike last Saturday and angry fishermen continue to blockade French ports and paralyze channel ferry traffic for the third week. After less violence, the French unions are threatening to renew their struggle and their strikes.

More than 3.5 million work days were lost in France last year because of strikes — a 66-percent increase over 1978, according to statistics of the Labor Ministry — and the number lost this year, especially in the vital, nationalized public sector, is expected to far exceed that. Not since May, 1968, a spokesman at the Labor Ministry concedes, have there been so many strikes in France's nationalized public service industries in such a short period of time.

The strikes have slowed the mails, left the Paris metro and Charles de Gaulle airport filthy, shut down newspapers and disrupted electricity. In the space of two and a half months there have been six major electricity strikes, and the Communist-led CGT labor union has given notice that another will take place in September.

Two immediate reasons for the economic agitation are the pre-electoral tension,

mounting as next May's presidential election draws near, and the worldwide recession, which has caused labor unrest throughout Europe this year.

The demonstrations are largely the culmination of two years of dissatisfaction by thousands of French workers with Prime Minister Raymond Barre's economic policies.

In May, 1980, France broke all its own records for the size of budget and balance of payments deficits as well as for the greatest increase in prices in a given period of time, the highest unemployment and the fastest increase in unemployment, now running at the postwar peak of just under 14 million or 6.5 percent of the work force, a 6.2-percent increase over May, 1979. (The state-operated National Statistics Institute predicts 2 to 2.5 million unemployed by 1985 if present policies are continued.)

Liberal Market Economy

In July alone, automobile prices rose 5 percent, mass transit costs soared 21 to 30 percent and rents increased 10 to 13 percent. The recession has even affected the most sacrosanct of French pastimes, les vacances. Travel agencies report reservations down 20 percent, and the days of exotic charter tours appear numbered. This year, says State Secretary for Tourism Jean-Pierre Sosson, the French are staying in France.

The goal of Mr. Barre's ambitious plan is to turn dirigiste France into a liberal market economy along West German and American lines by removing price controls and refusing to intervene to protect jobs or subsidize industry.

To accomplish this, Mr. Barre knows, things in France must get worse before they can get better. The trouble is that he says as much. In a country where circumlocution is an art, the prime minister's repeated, blunt warnings of impending adversity have alienated many people.

But Mr. Barre persists in telling them that his plan is a long-range cure for France's ills. Until the medicine starts working — bringing prices down, slowing inflation, balancing the budget — the French can expect an "interim" period of belt-tightening.

To many people, the "interim" already seems interminable. The French are running out of patience as fast as their belts are running out of holes.

Says Jacques Faure, a member of the powerful CGT-affiliated pressworkers' union: "There are still people in France who eat meat only twice a week. But Barre keeps saying that all will be OK. Patience, and all will be OK!"

The eradication of widespread social inequity, reflected in the fact that French voters (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)



Striking workers, some with sticks, guard the gates of the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, Poland.

## Israelis Kill 40 Guerrillas in Lebanon

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (WP) — Israeli infantry and paratroop units killed at least 40 Palestinian guerrillas and sustained losses of 3 dead and 12 wounded today in the biggest attack in Lebanon since the 1982 invasion of 1978, Israel's military authorities reported.

They said the 40 guerrillas were known dead and that the actual figure may be higher.

Israeli aircraft also bombed a Palestinian Liberation Organization stronghold in the Beaufort Castle, a ruin just north of the Litani River which long has been used to shell the narrow corridor along the border controlled by Christian militias.

In two hours of fierce fighting in five locations, about five miles across the border, preceded by an artillery barrage from inside Israel, the army units destroyed Palestinian mortar and artillery emplacements, blew up armored vehicles and dynamited buildings used as staging bases and headquarters for terrorist raids, according to Maj. Gen. Joshua Seguy, chief of military intelligence.

Three Palestinian guerrillas were captured for questioning as the incursion units were airlifted out of southern Lebanon by helicopter.

Crossed Litani

Gen. Seguy, in a briefing of foreign correspondents, said the army units slogged across the shallow Litani and climbed steep hills to the Amoun Plateau for about five hours before reaching PLO targets in Amoun, Hama Amoun, Tibni, Mazraat Tahar and Jebel Tahara.

Israeli Army officials refused to disclose how many troops were involved in the operation. According to a map purporting to show the direction of the thrust, the troops would have had to pass through an area controlled by a Nepalese battalion of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

Gen. Seguy said Israeli intelligence had shown the PLO area to have been on alert for three weeks,

in apparent anticipation of the attack.

The purpose of the attack, he said, was to disrupt the guerrilla staging areas and knock out artillery batteries used to shell the enclave controlled by Christian militia leader Maj. Saad Haddad. The militia are supported by Israel.

"If Israel had not undertaken the policy of such pre-emptive attacks, the number of terrorist attacks against Israeli civilians would have doubled or tripled," Gen. Seguy said.

U.S. Statement

From Agency Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The U.S. State Department reaffirmed

### Begin Lukewarm On Summit Talk Favored by Sadat

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today gave a lukewarm response to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's proposal for a summit meeting of the two men and President Carter.

In another of a series of letters between Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat about the suspended talks on Palestinian autonomy, the Israeli leader said he believed President Carter had not been consulted on the summit idea.

Mr. Sadat reportedly proposed, in a letter delivered to Mr. Begin Friday, that the talks should be resumed only after the American presidential elections. The summit would follow the resumption of the talks.

Reports from Cairo have suggested that Mr. Sadat does not intend to answer Mr. Begin's latest letter, which was delivered to him today.

Deportation Upheld

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (WP) — Israel's highest court today rejected an appeal to overturn the deportation last May of two leading West Bank mayors and an Islamic judge, but sharply criticized the military government for grave improprieties which accompanied the expulsions of the Palestinian leaders.

The Supreme Court recommended that if the two mayors — Foad Kawasme of Hebron and Mohammed Milhem of Halhoul — disavow past denunciations of Israel and pledge to obey the law of the military government, they should be allowed to return long enough to state their case to a military appeals advisory board.

The third, Sheikh Rafiq Tamimi of Hebron should not be allowed to return to make an appeal because he openly advocated the destruction of Israel, the court ruled.



## Prison Interrogation Described by Kim

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Aug. 19 (WP) — Kim Dae Jung, a leader of the opposition in South Korea, said today he suffered mental torment beyond description during lengthy prison questioning by military authorities who wanted him to confess plotting an overthrow of the government.

Mr. Kim told a military tribunal he was questioned 15 hours a day for two months and sometimes was stripped naked. He said his interrogation reached the point just short of torture.

Giving prison details for the first time, Mr. Kim told the court-martial that he had signed some statements against his will because he was exhausted mentally and physically.

Mr. Kim's dramatic account was given in a brief statement on the second day of testimony in his sedition trial, which could end in a death sentence for the 56-year-old political veteran who in 1971 almost was elected president.

Military authorities denied earlier that Mr. Kim was tortured but said nothing about his interrogation in a military detention center where he was taken after being picked up last May 17.

**Blunt Resigns**

**From Academy**

**After Protests**

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP) — Anthony Blunt, an admitted former spy for the Soviet Union, has resigned from the British Academy after protests over his continued membership in the nation's leading academic institution for the arts.

In a statement published yesterday, Mr. Blunt, 73, an eminent art historian and former art adviser to Queen Elizabeth II, declared: "Resignation seemed the only way by which I could lessen the discussion which my continued membership has caused."

At a meeting last month, the 460-member academy rejected a motion to expel Mr. Blunt. But four fellows resigned in protest and another four reportedly were threatening to do so if Mr. Blunt was not ousted by the end of the year.

Mr. Blunt was stripped of his knighthood last November after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons he spied for the Soviet Union during World War II. He had confessed in 1964, but was not exposed publicly at the time and was given immunity from prosecution.

**Panda Cub Dies**

**Days After Birth**

**In Mexico Zoo**

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19 (AP) — The first giant panda born in captivity outside China was apparently smothered by its mother eight days after its birth in Mexico City's Chapultepec Zoo.

John Schoch, an official at the zoo, said that keepers discovered yesterday that the cub had been dead for several hours. He said it was believed Ying Ying, the mother, accidentally suffocated it.

"It may have been because this was Ying Ying's first baby and she didn't know what to do," Mr. Schoch said.

A statement by families of Mr. Kim and 23 other defendants had alleged some were tortured into making false confessions.

Military censors sought to keep Mr. Kim's account from the public today by censoring his remarks from a pool report written by nine of two foreign reporters present in the courtroom. But diplomatic sources also present in the room later confirmed Mr. Kim's remarks.

Asked today for an explanation of the censorship, a spokesman for the martial-law command said it is being employed because of inaccurate reporting by foreign journalists of the civil unrest in the city of Kwangju last May. The spokesman explained his command had been unable to control the reporting of that but was determined to act differently in the case of this trial.

Mr. Kim said he was kept in an underground room for 60 days and underwent questioning every day from 9 a.m. until midnight.

He said he told the investigators he had never planned a violent seizure of power but they refused to believe him. They told him it would be better to admit his crimes because he would have an opportunity to deny them in court later, Mr. Kim testified.

He said he has a weak heart and the interrogation became too much to stand. He said he was extremely tired mentally and physically and signed some statements against his will, planning to deny them in court.

Unlike yesterday, when he refused to answer prosecutors' questions, Mr. Kim today spoke out in crisp, clear statements responding to interrogation about his activities abroad when he was in self-imposed exile in the early 1970s. Mr. Kim left the country after losing narrowly to the late president Park Chung Hee in the 1971 election.

Part of his exile was used to mount a public opinion campaign against the Park regime in both the United States and Japan. One of the prosecution's claims is that he was involved at the time with Communists sympathetic to North Korea.

**Ware of Unrest**

Other questions dealt with his activities after Park's death last October, when Mr. Kim was attempting to build a power base to run for president this year or next. Mr. Kim undertook a wide-ranging speaking campaign, ran and lost college campaigns, and slowly built an organization to support him across the country.

The prosecution is trying to assert that these activities led to the wave of student protests in early May and ultimately to the rebellion that swept Kwangju after Mr. Kim and many others were arrested on May 17.

**Chon Warns Students**

SEOUL, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Gen. Chon Tow Hwan warned today that his government will not tolerate student demonstrations asking for the expedition of democracy.

Gen. Chon told presidents and deans of 96 universities and colleges that the schools would not be reopened until campus peace is assured.

Martial-law authorities said today that 17 ranking politicians accused of corruption will resign from public office and return their wealth to the state. In exchange for this they will be exempted from criminal prosecution.



DECISION PROTESTED — A cousin of deported Sheikh Rajib Tamimi of Hebron shouts protests outside the Israeli Supreme Court building in Jerusalem. Details, Page 1.

## ILO Warns Africa to Ease Gap Between Rich, Poor

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Aug. 19 (IHT) — Unless African governments take urgent measures to redistribute wealth, the gap between rich and poor throughout the continent will develop into rigid class differences that are impossible to bridge, according to a report by the International Labor Organization.

Echoing recent warnings by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank, the report predicts that much of sub-Saharan Africa faces several years of food shortages and negative growth rates unless steps are taken to arrest what it terms "the trend toward massive misery."

In an update of earlier estimates, it concludes that far more than half of all African households lack the means to purchase adequate food, shelter, health and education. Between 1960 and 1976, it says, per capita income either declined or stagnated in 14 African countries. Even in such countries as Kenya and Zambia, the report says, the real income of the poor has declined and their numbers have increased.

The distribution of wealth in those two countries, and in Gabon and Swaziland, it says, is among the most unequal in the world. The report goes on to warn that food production is falling steadily behind population growth — a point made recently by Edouard Saouma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization. In a speech before the UN Economic and Social Council in Geneva, Mr. Saouma said 25 countries across central Africa faced "localized famine." He said this had been aggravated by swarms of locusts breeding in Nigeria; the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia; and the continuing unrest in Uganda.

In contrast, the ILO report finds that African industry grew at a healthy 5 percent annual rate in the early 1970s. But it also says industry is geared to the production of luxury goods for a "bureaucratic elite," rather than to the basic needs of the poor.

The report concludes that the poor are locked into a vicious circle: unable to improve their lot because they are denied education, credit or land, and prevented from taking advantage of new technology, such as the "miracle seeds" of the so-called green revolution.

These trends, it adds, have often been accentuated by international aid. One ILO study has found that only 11 percent of the development aid given to Kenya in 1976 was likely to benefit its poorest citizens, and that only a third was geared to rural development.

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## Swedish Alarm Rises Over Alcohol's Toll

By R.W. Apple Jr.

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — Alcoholism has replaced nuclear power as the main focus of social debate in this Scandinavian nation. Placards on buses and taxis warn parents not to buy alcoholic drinks for their children, unions are at work on plans to reduce the number of workdays lost through drunkenness, and a whole range of new restrictions on liquor sales are under discussion in the Stockholm newspapers and in the Riksdag (parliament).

The question of alcoholism has arisen often in Sweden; this country, in keeping with its deep concern over the quality of its citizens' lives, has probably studied the question more thoroughly than any other. But the current discussion, says Nils Magnusson, the ranking expert on the subject at the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, "is broader and deeper than ever before."

One reason for the increased interest, Mr. Magnusson believes, is that a change in policy in 1977 reduced the number of arrests for drunkenness. Since then the public has seen more people, particularly young people, staggering through the streets.

Those campaigning for ways to reduce alcohol consumption have suggested that the operating hours of liquor stores be reduced and that each purchase be recorded by computer so that those buying unusually large quantities of spirits, and possibly giving or selling some of them to minors, can be identified. They have also urged that a limit be placed on the sales of tax-free liquor on the ferries between Sweden and Finland, on which 4.6 million passengers brought no less than 2.9 million quarts of wines and spirits last year.

Harry Schein, a writer and politician, thinks the renewed campaign against alcoholism is part of a changing social climate in Sweden, which he describes as "the new moralism."

"Sweden led the way in the evolution of the permissive society," Mr. Schein said. "Now there is a reaction, and people are complaining about porno clubs and prostitution and boozing. They say it's the fault of society that people drink too much. In this country everything is the fault of society. The Greeks made Dionysus a god, but in Sweden drink is a symptom of social illness."

The result of Swedish drinking habits is not an epidemic of alcoholism-related diseases like cirrhosis of the liver, as in France, but a high social cost. Mr. Magnusson, who estimates that as many as 300,000 of Sweden's 8.3 million people are alcoholics, said that the toll in broken homes, abused children and shattered careers was enormous. One study puts the cost of government social and health programs at \$5.6 billion a year, and some people's working lives are ended well before their 25th birthdays.

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## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### 90 Iranians Die in Accidental Dynamite Blast

TEHRAN, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — Ninety persons were killed and at least 38 injured last night, when dynamite intended for road building blew up a house in a southern Iranian village, state radio reported today.

The blast occurred in the village of Deh Bozorg, about 80 kilometers (miles) from the Gachsaran oil fields, where a building contractor stored the explosives in a private house.

Officials said that the contractor had started some welding work on door of the house and that a spark from the welding set fire to some oil and trees, with the blaze then spreading in the dynamite.

### Polish Trains Crash Head-On; 62 Killed

WARSAW, Aug. 19 (AP) — A freight train passed a red warning light and slammed head-on into a passenger train outside Turin in northern Poland today, killing 62 passengers and injuring many others, the Polish news agency said.

The agency said the engineer probably was asleep and missed a red warning light. The locomotive and first two cars of the passenger train were severely damaged. It said the train left Bydgoszcz shortly before the accident and was bound for the central Polish city of Lodz.

The report gave no specific number of injured. Some public transport has been seriously disrupted by the strike in the Gdansk area, but inter-city rail lines had been reported unaffected.

### Curfew Is Extended to 5th Town in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — A curfew was imposed on another northern Indian town today following violent religious riots in which 122 persons were killed, but the area was generally calm.

With four towns already under indefinite curfew in Uttar Pradesh, authorities imposed a curfew on Allahabad, about 500 kilometers (300 miles) southeast of Moradabad, where rioting flared last Wednesday after pigs, regarded as unclean by Muslims, were reported to have been seen near a mosque.

More than 2,500 persons were reported to have been arrested in Uttar Pradesh in connection with the violence.

### Papuan New Guinea Troops Patrol Vanuatu

VILA, Vanuatu, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — Papua New Guinea troops today struck a major blow against a secessionist rebellion on the South Pacific island of Espiritu Santo, rounding up 50 people, most of them foreigners.

Vanuatu government spokesman John Beasant said at a news conference the arrests were made during looting overnight and early today, at a cordoned off roadblocks around Santo's main town of Luganville and when a patrol boat stopped and took five vessels into custody. Most of those arrested were foreigners and would be deported, he said.

The British and French arrested no rebels during their four week stay in Luganville and today's rapid action was a major coup for the Papua New Guineans. Mr. Beasant said rebel leader Jimmy Stevens was not among those arrested.

### Zimbabwe Minister Released on \$81,000 Bail

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 19 (WP) — Zimbabwe Minister of Manpower Development and Planning Edgar Tekere, who is charged with the murder of a white farmer, was released from jail today on \$81,000 bail following an assurance to law enforcement authorities from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that Mr. Tekere would stand trial.

The judge also imposed five restrictions on Mr. Tekere while he awaits trial. He must surrender his passport, remain within a 12-mile radius of Salisbury central post office, not possess a firearm or explosive nor communicate with any state witness nor speak to the press. The judge also ordered that the bail not come from government funds.

The state did not oppose Mr. Tekere's second bail application today in Salisbury in view of Mr. Mugabe's verbal pledge. Mr. Tekere's first attempt to seek release on bail was refused on Aug. 7 because the judge feared he would not appear for his trial or might interfere with police investigations of the crime.

### Diplomats Report Kosygin Is Gravely Ill

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Diplomats say Alexei Kosygin, 76, chairman of the Council of Ministers and the No. 2 man in the Soviet hierarchy, is gravely ill.

There has been no official announcement, but the Soviet Foreign Ministry canceled the Moscow visit of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew only three days after "final arrangements," diplomats said. "The language used in the messages was the type normally reserved for obituaries," said one diplomat who is familiar with the incident.

Tass yesterday reinforced the concern about Mr. Kosygin's health with a report of a regular meeting of the Council of Ministers chaired by his deputy, Nikolai Tikhonov. Mr. Kosygin's health was the subject of speculation when he was out of the public eye recently but this is the first time there has been any indirect confirmation of illness.

That may also explain why the coal miners of the south, the textile workers of Lodz and the white collar employees of Warsaw have failed so far to join in the general strikes of the Gdansk region, although many of those in the South earn less than the workers of the North.

There remains the question that causes Communist backs to shiver: whether the striking workers seek or are obtaining an alliance of Polish students, professors, artists and journalists — the so-called intelligentsia. Such an alliance, however temporary, caused the Hungarian situation to spiral out of control in 1956.

Warsaw's small but active dissident community has functioned throughout the latest strikes as a courier for worker demands, conveying them principally to the Western press. It is not clear how many of the demands originated with the strikers or how many from the dissidents. Conceivably the call for abolition of censorship did not come from the strikers.

Still, the dissidents who have gathered in the Committee for the Defense of Workers since 1976 and in the Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights since 1977 have posed as often as they could as spokesmen for the strikers.

Some of the demands are economic, including calls for wage increases, an end to so-called "dollar" shops where only foreign currency is used for luxury goods, and increased meat supply.

Russia Ends Silence MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — Official Soviet media tonight broke their silence on Poland's labor unrest, reporting a summary of Mr. Gierek's television address 24 hours after it was broadcast.

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## Europeans "Turned Off" by Reagan, Carter

By Don Cook

PARIS, Aug. 19 (LAT) — A recent issue of the satirical French weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* carries a cartoon of the two principal American presidential candidates, with a cutaway view of their heads. Republican Ronald Reagan's head is empty, and President Carter's contains a peanut.

In London, the weekly *Spectator* recently printed an exaggerated editorial on the American political scene headlined, "What a Choice."

The *Observer* in Paris said that Mr. Reagan "is in the last resort of nostalgia — nostalgia for the times when neither the Kremlin nor the ayatollahs were cooking a snout at America. Nostalgia for the grandest of Hollywood when Ronald played the good guys in naive films."

Ever since World War II, American presidential elections have generated great interest in Europe, and even a sense of involvement in the choice. But this time Europeans

seem to be inspired by neither the candidates nor the campaign.

But a deeper and more serious aspect of this "turned off" attitude is a general feeling that the United States is in decline, with neither candidate offering any clear hope of restoring prestige and effectiveness to the White House.

### Europeans Worried

Since the fate of Europe is still entwined with what happens in the United States, this is a matter of concern among European leaders. Since there is nothing that they can do about the election, the prevailing attitude seems to be expressed in shrugs of the shoulders and a worried shaking of heads.

Mr. Carter, after more than three years in the White House, is a familiar figure to Europeans. But Mr. Reagan apparently has made little effort to make himself better known outside the United States, either through direct contact or through interviews with foreign journalists. The little that has been written

about Mr. Reagan in the European press consists largely of clichés about the actor-turned-politician.

An exception has been provided by Peter Jenkins of *The Guardian* in London, a former Washington correspondent who spent three weeks covering the primary elections in the United States, talking with campaign managers and political figures in the various camps.

"In past campaigns, Reagan's opponents have invariably overestimated his vulnerability to attack," Mr. Jenkins writes. "To East Coasters, and still more to Europeans, he may seem like a trigger-happy know-nothing from way out West, but that is not how he seems to Middle America. His amiability makes a reassuring impression on television. What he says doesn't sound at all extreme to a great many Americans, and his record as a two-term governor of California, although not all that it is now cracked up to be, compares favorably with Carter's record in the White House."

"Meanwhile, Reagan is the beneficiary of a rightward shift which has been going on since Goldwater captured control of the Republican Party from the Eastern establishment in 1964. Today, with the United States no longer No. 1 in the world and the economy seemingly in decline, Reagan is much more in the mainstream of American opinion."

### 'Plainly Possible'

Mr. Jenkins concludes that, "although it is foolish to predict that Reagan will be the next president of the United States, it is plainly possible — and more possible than most European opinion seems to think."

If Mr. Reagan does become president, he says, then "his California record suggests that his conservative reputation has more to do with what he went on saying than what he was actually able to do."

The *Spectator* in London, echoing a sentiment heard almost everywhere in Europe, said:

"By no stretch of anybody's intelligent and informed imagination can the choice the American electoral system has ended up offering the American electorate be regarded as inspired, generous, broad or satisfactory. Since unavoidably the president of the United States remains the leader of the Western alliance, we in Britain and in Europe cannot but express our misgivings as we look askance and almost aghast at the leader the American electorate will give us in November, Carter or Reagan — what a choice."

### 'Nothing's Fair'

Of Mr. Reagan, the *Spectator* said:

"If a peanut farmer from Georgia can make it to the White House and use his ancient mother as an envoy extraordinary, there is no reason why an aging ex-actor who calls his wife Mummy should not succeed him. Just as it was unfair to characterize Carter as a peanut farmer, so it is to talk of Reagan as the cowboy from the B-movies. But all's fair in love and war and nothing's fair in politics at the top. And anyway, the man is an actor, with a way of looking very lost when he forgets or fluffs his lines."

"His age may be no bad thing. He has been around and he looks it. He shares with Carter a moral fervor we could do without, but may well have a more accurate sense of his own limitations. His Republicanism should instruct him in the limitations of presidential power. His speechwriters make more sense than Carter's. This is what it may come down to, but there is time enough, after the conventions and the campaign, to see who will look best in November — and to hope that whichever of the two he be, he will wear not too badly in the four years ahead."



George Bush, the Republican vice presidential candidate, met Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan yesterday on a visit to Tokyo.

## China, Before Bush Visit, Assails Reagan on Taiwan

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Aug. 19 (WP) — China attacked Ronald Reagan today for his renewed support of official U.S.-Taiwan relations and demanded that his Republican running mate, George Bush, clarify his China stand during a visit here.

The Chinese statement, carried in the *People's Daily*, put unusual pressure on Mr. Bush, who is due in Peking tomorrow, to dispute Mr. Reagan, or defend him and risk further Chinese anger.

"In Tokyo, Mr. Bush said today that Mr. Reagan would not pursue a two-China policy if elected, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Reagan's policy, he asserted, "is eminently sensible, and continued good relations with the People's Republic of China are a part of it." He pointed out that legislation passed by Congress after the restoration of U.S. ties with Peking specifies that relations with Taipei are to be non-governmental.

The Chinese statement called Mr. Reagan's renewed support for official ties with Taiwan, expressed at a press conference Saturday in Los Angeles marking Mr. Bush's departure, part of a "bankrupt" policy and "sheer deception."

The statement noted that Mr. Bush said the Taiwan issue was

"not going to be the subject matter" of his talks here, which he said would focus on worldwide security and trade. "However," the statement said, "since Reagan has made successive frivolous remarks on the Taiwan issue, how could Bush, as Reagan's running mate, possibly evade the issue and refrain from giving the necessary clarification?"

The Chinese reacted sharply in June after Mr. Reagan spoke of his support for some return to official U.S. relations with Taiwan, which were severed when the Carter administration recognized Peking. Mr. Reagan's foreign policy adviser, Richard Allen, then appeared to soften his candidate's stand, telling reporters that the candidate "would not anticipate any change whatever in the present status of our relations with China."

The Republican platform also avoided mention of renewed official ties with Taiwan, which is now served by an American Institute staffed by temporarily retired U.S. State Department officials.

In Tokyo, Mr. Allen, who is traveling with Mr. Bush, said Mr. Reagan did not want to re-establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Diplomats in Peking say, however, that what Mr. Reagan appears to be suggesting — the establishment of a U.S. liaison office in Taiwan — would still be considered by the Chinese to be an unacceptable violation of their agreement with Washington and lead Peking to slow trade and other contacts with the United States.

The Chinese commentary said: "Ronald Reagan tried in his remarks to convince people that the United States can establish 'official' relations with Taiwan while continuing friendly relations with the People's Republic of China. This is sheer deception; as it is known to all, the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States was based on the principle of U.S. recognition of the inalienable fact that there is only one China and Taiwan is its integral part."

It added: "The restoration of 'official' relations with Taiwan today would in fact resuscitate the plot of creating 'two Chinas' that has gone bankrupt long ago. It is evident that this would in essence destroy the basic principle of the normalization of U.S.-China relations and surely affect normalization."

## Reagan Asserts U.S. Must Compete With Russia in Arms Race

By Howell Raines

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan told the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention here yesterday that the United States must either compete in an arms race with the Soviet Union or face the "unacceptable choice" between surrender and defeat.

The Republican presidential nominee came to the convention to acknowledge his endorsement by the nine-member Political Action Committee that was formed last year to decide such matters for the 1.9 million VFW members. It was the first endorsement in the group's 81 years.

Mr. Reagan's speech to 5,000 delegates was his first since the Democratic National Convention, and it opened a campaign swing designed to explain the military policies that President Carter and other speakers at last week's convention attacked.

Declaring that peace is his "No. 1 priority," Mr. Reagan added: "But it must not be peace at any price. It must not be a peace of humiliation and gradual surrender."

Mr. Reagan ridiculed Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's warning that his election would lead to an all-out arms race. "I have a message for him," Mr. Reagan said. "We're already in an arms race. We're the Soviets are racing. They're outpacing us in the military field by 50 percent, and more than double sometimes triple on their strategic forces."

"Our best hope of persuading them to live in peace is to convince them they cannot win a war," Mr. Reagan said.

Through a policy of "weakness, inconsistency, vacillation and bluff," he said, the Carter administration is destroying the U.S. "margin of safety" in national defense.

Reagan aides had billed this as a new defense policy speech, even though its theme remained Mr. Reagan's familiar peace-through-strength argument. But the speech did contain blunter language, a strong tribute to Vietnam veterans, and a more detailed account of the candidate's view of the Russians than he usually offers.

The Carter administration, Mr. Reagan said, is "totally oblivious" to the grand design of Soviet strategy in this decade.

Moscow's four main goals, he said, are the isolation of the United States from its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; the expansion of Soviet influence in the Gulf and southwest Asia; the encirclement and neutralization of China; and the fomenting of revolution in the Caribbean.

"The Soviets want peace and victory," he said. "They seek a superiority of military strength that, in the event of a confrontation, would leave us with an unacceptable choice between surrender or a conflict and defeat."

Mr. Reagan asserted that the Carter administration is involved in "one-sided" arms-control negotiations, cutting defense spending while the Russians carry out "the greatest military buildup in the history of mankind."

"I have repeatedly stated that I would be willing to negotiate an honest, verifiable reduction in nuclear weapons by both our countries to the point that neither of us represented a threat to the other," he said to strong applause. "I cannot, however, agree to any treaty, including the SALT-2 treaty, which, in effect, legitimizes the continuous

tion of a one-sided nuclear arms buildup."

Mr. Reagan also criticized what he called the Vietnam syndrome, which he said has made Americans timid and apologetic for their opposition to aggression.

In receiving the VFW endorsement, Mr. Reagan benefited from a set of political circumstances that go beyond his conservative views and his pledge to increase health, disability and GI Bill benefits. The VFW reversed its ban on political endorsements because of concern that congressmen now care little for veterans' issues, said James Edwards, the editor of the VFW Magazine. And, he added, "in the case of Carter, they don't like the guy."

### North Korean Comment

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (UPI) — North Korea condemned President Carter and Mr. Reagan today for including the issue of Korea on their election platforms.

Rodong Simnun, the official Workers' Party newspaper, said the candidates are using the Korea issue "in an attempt to perpetuate the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea under the name of fulfillment of security commitments."

The Korean question, an internal affair of our country, has nothing to do with the U.S. presidential elections," the newspaper said in a commentary distributed by the Korean Central News Agency and monitored in Tokyo.

### Honecker to Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 19 (AP) — Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, will visit Vienna in November, his first official travel to a West European country.

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## Measure to Protect Alaskan Wilderness Passes Senate; House Action Expected

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The Senate today passed the Alaskan lands bill by an overwhelming 78-14 vote and sent to the House legislation that could end two decades of conflict over development vs. preservation on 100-million acres of key wilderness.

The House has passed two such bills before, including one last year that would protect 125-million acres, a measure conservationists prefer. Passage of the Senate's version was little more than a formality following yesterday's vote, ending the filibuster of Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska.

House leaders are under strong pressure to accept the Senate measure to avoid another filibuster. But Rep. John Seiberling, chairman of the Interior Committee's public lands subcommittee, said, "We're not about to take the Senate bill without an effort to get something more."

In particular, he said the Senate compromise offers protection from oil and gas development to some 10-million fewer acres by denying them wilderness designation. He said it also provides too much timber development and the corridors for wild and scenic rivers are too narrow.

But Rep. Seiberling said the agreement with Sen. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., author of the Senate bill adopted today, that there is a 95 percent chance that legislation will be enacted this year which would more than double America's major conservation holdings.

Charles Chasen, head of the umbrella group of environmentalists lobbying on the issue, called the Senate bill a great victory, but he said the measure still has some inadequacies. Cecil Andrus, secretary of the interior, also argued that the bill could be improved, but he said if the House passes this version, President Carter will sign it.

The Tsongas proposal was introduced last month to move away from a more development-oriented bill offered by the Senate Energy Committee, a measure that had won the support of the Alaskan government.

Both versions had been filibustered by Sen. Gravel, a Democrat who faces a tough primary next week. His parliamentary tactics

African Leaders to Meet

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 19 (AP) — Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire will meet in October to discuss border disputes, it was announced here today.

produced a sharp vote for closure, rarely invoked on the floor in the Senate, that included the ballots of Republicans such as Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Passage of legislation protecting a major part of the Alaskan wilderness from oil, gas, mineral and timber development has been a top environmentalist objective in recent years. When the Senate last failed to pass a bill in 1978, Mr. Carter

put 110 million acres outside the state's reach by executive action, but said a legislative solution was "the highest environmental priority of my administration."

### Miners' Families Settle U.S. Case

COVINGTON, Ky., Aug. 19 (NYT) — The owners of an eastern Kentucky coal mine where 26 men died in two underground explosions in 1976 have agreed to an out-of-court settlement that lawyers said could bring \$10 million to \$12 million in damages to 35 of the survivors of the dead miners.

The settlement, which was reached during the weekend, is believed by the lawyers to be the largest ever made in the industry.

The agreement with the Blue Diamond Coal Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., whose subsidiary owns the Scotia mine in Letcher County, Ky., where the disaster occurred, was reached just before a civil suit was to come to trial.

## U.S. Senate Panel Favors Tax-Cut Bill This Session

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Acting swiftly and with a show of bipartisan cooperation, the Senate Finance Committee began drafting a bill yesterday to reduce 1981 taxes by \$25 billion to \$30 billion.

The committee's chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., predicted Congress would pass such a bill this year — after the Nov. 4 elections if not before — and that President Carter would sign it.

A senior Democrat on the committee, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, introduced a package of tax incentives for investment as a substitute for a business-backed depreciation bill that he had sponsored and the administration had opposed. It appeared that the new bill satisfied the Treasury Department's objections to the earlier measure and that it could be a basis for negotiation

between Congress and the White House.

Late yesterday, Sen. Bentsen announced that he had secured the sponsorship of an important Republican on the committee, John Danforth of Missouri, and of four Democratic members.

### Recommended Range

The committee needed less than two hours to decide, 11-1, that it wanted to draft a bill for enactment this year to reduce personal and business tax liabilities as of next Jan. 1. The reduction would be \$25 billion to \$30 billion, a range recommended by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Six Democrats and five Republicans voted for the proposal. The lone dissenter was Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore.

Now the committee will turn to such questions as how to divide the tax relief between business and individuals and precisely what form

the relief, including investment incentives, should take. These questions are likely to provoke more controversy than did yesterday's session.

The committee's inclination to legislate now came as no surprise, but yesterday's developments increased the possibility that the Carter administration will be forced to take specific positions on tax reduction before Election Day.

Mr. Carter and the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Rep. A. Ulman, D-Ore., have said that Congress should not legislate tax reduction in a pre-election atmosphere, although both have acknowledged that there should be some scaling back of rise in the federal tax burden that would occur in 1981 under present law.

Approval Predicted

Sen. Long predicted that the Senate would pass his committee's bill. He suggested that such action

would spur the House, and that Mr. Carter's present opposition should not be regarded as immutable.

Sen. Bentsen's bill marked his formal abandonment of the so-called 10-5-3 bill to permit tax write-offs for all buildings over 10 years, for equipment over five years, and for vehicles over three years. Instead, Sen. Bentsen proposed four categories for equipment — two, four, seven or 10 years — and 20-year write-offs for buildings.

In addition, his bill would grant investment tax credits of 25 percent for rehabilitation of commercial and industrial buildings, a provision that he said would help to revitalize older industrial centers like New York and Ohio while preventing an exodus to Sun Belt states like Texas.

A fourth provision would let a small business write off in one year its first \$50,000 of investments in equipment, avoiding what Sen. Bentsen called "burdensome depreciation calculations."

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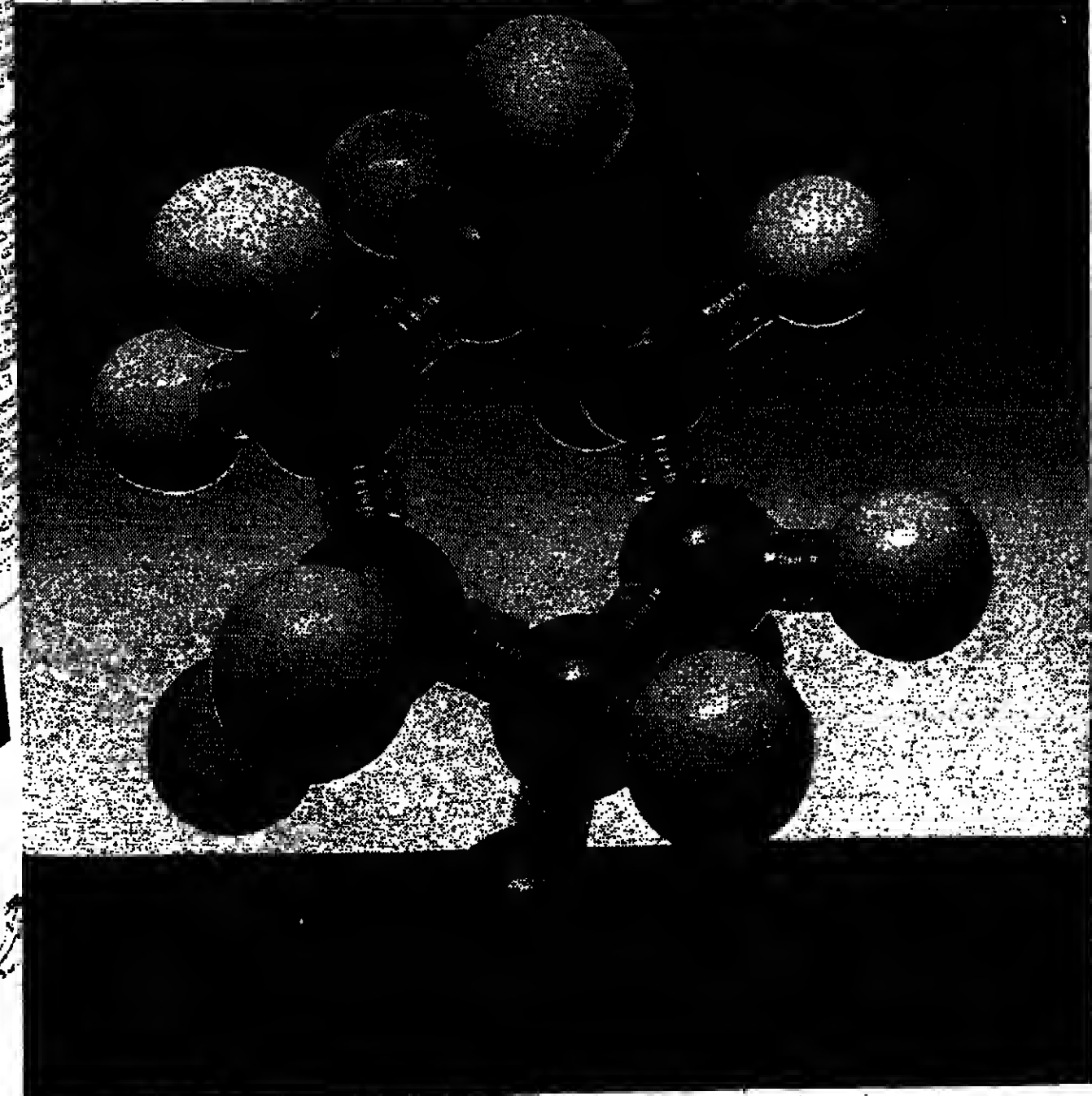
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# Federal Constitution Creates Flourishing Nigerian Democracy



Paris Films

An Adroit Thriller

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 19 (IHT) — Georges Cravenne, the celebrated publicist, has turned motion picture producer with "Pile on face" (at the Danton, the Biarritz, the Normandie and others).

As he has been responsible for the glittering social events of French stage and screen — the Cannes festivals, the Parisian gala premieres and the inauguration of the annual French Oscar awards, the Cesars — one might have suspected that within him lurked a Cecil B. De Mille complex. There is a hint of it in the lavish manner of his entertainments. But the first film to be issued under his imprimatur is not a knock-em-over spectacle of staggering proportions but an immensely amusing comedy thriller, adroitly conceived and destined for wide popularity.

The function of a producer is that of a general manager. It is for him to see that everything is in proper order. This, Cravenne has negotiated with his customary savvy. All is shipshape in his initial production. The story — adapted from a novel by Alfred Harris with a catchy title, "Suivez le vent" — piques the curiosity from the start, and Robert Enrico's directorial engineering gives it with smooth flow and keeps its sometimes unlikely incidents within the realm of possibility. Its casting is another credit to its overseer. With Philippe Noiret and Michel Serrault as its principals and with television "speakerine" Dorothee making her screen debut as its ingenue with an abundance of charm, the acting is exemplary.

On the upper floor of an apartment house, a hag-ridden, middle-aged husband is receiving a violent beating from his wife as she stands on a stool adjusting window curtains. Her sharp-tongued complaints can be heard for blocks. Suddenly she crashes through the window and plunges to her death. Was she pushed, or did she fall?

A police detective, known to his colleagues as an opinionated fog, is reluctant to class the woman's demise as accidental. He smells crime and seeks motives for a murder. The widower is on confidential terms with a fair announcer who lives in the building, and he has drawn his savings from a bank and booked passage to the South Seas. The sleuth, with bloodhound instinct, is certain that he is on the right track, but then he is dismissed from service and never submits his findings. He learns the truth, though, as you will if you attend this diverting mystery.

There is a slight misogynic tang to its humor. The scenario appears unaware that there are nagging husbands as well as nagging wives, just as, when they spring hackneyed lines about mothers-in-law, they dismiss the fact that some women have mothers-in-law, too. But if the script seems mildly anti-women in its references to monstrous wives, it is in large measure pro-women in the role it has provided Dorothee as the brave friend of the hounded hero. An asset to all situations is Michel Audiard's tart dialogue.

Noiret has often been typecast as a heavy of wanting growl and ferocious bite. On this occasion he has been accorded something in the lighter comic vein and acquits himself brilliantly as the eccentric investigator with sloppy dress and unorthodox procedure who plays cat and mouse with his suspect.

Serrault, due to the vast foreign success of "La Cage aux Folles," is France's most popular screen comedian since Jean Gabin. He displays his versatility here, switching from his hilarious and touching characterization of a drag-queen to a portrait of a meek, bedeviled wage slave who finds himself in the shadow of the guillotine. His in-



Philippe Noiret (left), Michel Serrault in "Pile on face."

souciance in dodging the questioning of his maniacal but jolly inquisitor is alone worth the price of admission. There is also a top-notch bit by Jean Desailly as the police administrator who detests disarming the public.

Dino Risi's "Sono fotogenico" (French title "Je suis photogénique" at the Quinette in Italian) is the umpteenth variation of Harry Leon Wilson's venerable best-seller, "Merion of the Movies," dramatized by Kaufman and Connelly, filmed originally by James Cruze and since remade many times.

The joke is the wide-eyed bumpkin who daydreams of becoming a movie star. In this case he is a fat, idle youth in a Lake Garda town. Pondering on a possible career, he has contemplated being an explorer and a terrorist, but, falling under

the sway of the cinema, decides to give Burt Lancaster and Robert Redford a run for their money as romantic leading men. He heads for the Roman studios and obtains work as an extra, but, unlike Merion, never makes the grade in a low-comedy capacity. Tricked by a siren to take her two tots into his custody, he goes home and marries the plain girl he wooed before his adventures. He is the classic fall guy, even breaking a leg in his pursuit of his ambitions.

Renato Pozzetto, a well-known Italian television clown, is the ridiculous but rather likable moron gone cinema-logic. His broad impersonation is sufficiently funny, but the film is in the nature of a one-man show, a series of skits with the obese dreamer as their main figure and butt. The ensemble falls below Risi's expected par.

Authors

Cranking Up for Mencken Centenary

By Christopher Corbett

BALTIMORE (AP) — H.L. Mencken's old friends and colleagues say the Sage of Baltimore would have roared with laughter to see how his hometown is preparing to celebrate his 100th birthday.

"He would have been very much amused. He would have laughed and had just a very good time," said Louis Cheslock, 81, a retired professor at the Peabody Conservatory of Music who knew Mencken for almost 40 years.

The city where Mencken — wit, pungent critic, iconoclast and adept observer of the American scene — was born and spent nearly all his life is cranking up for a celebration timed to the 100th anniversary of his birth Sept. 12.

Henry Louis Mencken was master of the well-turned phrase, contributing one-liners such as, "The demagogue is one who preaches doctrines he knows to be untrue to men he knows to be idiots."

In a famous political jab, Mencken commented on the fact that out of millions of eligible American men, voters had elected Calvin Coolidge as president: "It is as if a hungry man set before a banquet prepared by master cooks and covering a table an acre in area should turn his back upon the feast and stay his stomach by catching and eating flies."

Another quotation often attributed to Mencken is "No one ever went broke underestimating the taste of the American public," but scholars insist that Mencken did not say it.

A newspaperman who began as a reporter and went on to become an editor and writer at the old Baltimore Morning Herald, the Baltimore Evening Sun and Baltimore Sun — as well as co-editing The Smart Set and founding The American Mercury — Mencken wrote books and essays and was a literary critic who championed Theodore Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis and Eugene O'Neill.



Henry Louis Mencken marks end of Prohibition in 1933.

Although it has been a quarter of a century since his death, Mencken is well remembered in Baltimore and elsewhere.

His reports on the Scopes "Monkey Trial" in which he ridiculed William Jennings Bryan, are legendary — as is his opposition to Prohibition and barbed comments on political life.

Consider Mencken on government and politicians, for instance: "All government, of course, is against liberty" and "A good one (politician) is quite as unthinkable as an honest burglar."

There surely are things about the Mencken centenary that he might have found hard not to comment on.

So many people want to go to a banquet in Mencken's honor to hear Alistair Cooke, editor of "The Vintage Mencken," a collection of his works, that there will be two banquets.

An actor will impersonate Mencken, doing a one-man show of

selections from some of Mencken's best-known works.

The U.S. Postal Service will issue a special cancellation in Mencken's honor.

The Enoch Pratt Free Library, which owns many of Mencken's private papers and books and is sponsoring many of the birthday events, will open the Mencken Room, which normally welcomes visitors only on his birthday, for two days.

There will be an hour-long film, "Mencken's America," as well as panel discussions on his works and an autograph party in honor of a new book, "On Mencken," which comprises essays by a number of writers, including William Manchester, perhaps Mencken's best-known biographer.

Mencken might have found it a little much — this Menckenfest that one of his old friends says has become something of "a cottage industry."

"He would have made light of such a celebration," added William Muse, once a Mencken neighbor. Philip Wagner, a longtime Mencken friend and associate, said much of Mencken's public image was an act: "He quite deliberately cultivated this bad boy image. . . . It was pretty necessary if you are going to make a splash."

Consider, for example, this incendiary Mencken statement: "The Catholic clergy seldom bother to make their arguments plausible; it is plain that they have little respect for human intelligence, and indeed little belief in its existence."

Wagner said Mencken would have found irony in the celebration. "He would have pointed out how the world has totally disregarded what he wrote. . . . All the celebration goes on, but they disregard what his life was all about."

And Wagner said the chief irony is that newspapers are tame by comparison now, and "that a great deal of his stuff would not be published today."

"It's the small little things that matter"

This is an authentic passenger statement.



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Women Wrestlers  
The Schwingen Swiss

GENEVA (AP) — In a makeshift sawdust pit in the middle of a meadow in central Switzerland last weekend, women broke into what long has been a sport jealously reserved for men.

Nearly 10,000 spectators, most of them men, showed up in the mountain village of Aesch to watch about 75 women demonstrate their skills in the rugged, centuries-old sport called Schwingen, or Swiss-style wrestling.

Amid shouts of encouragement and occasional bursts of laughter, women faced woman in the sawdust pit, clutching each other at the shoulders or the pants, each looking for the opening at the critical moment to toss the other on her back.

The competitors ranged in age from 15 to 38, and in weight from 108 to 194 pounds. The eldest wrestler was quoted in a Zurich newspaper as saying that she entered the day before the competition without telling her husband.

The grappling — traditionally a revered demonstration of male strength, agility and quickness — ended with a late Sunday afternoon finale between Eva Bleiker, 17, and Vreni Inderbitzing, 31.

The women struggled for three minutes before Bleiker, who had begun training just a week before, threw her opponent to win the top prize, an 18-month-old cow. (When the competitors are men, the winner gets a bull.)

Cheers From Spectators and Press

Bleiker, sawdust clinging to her hair, was hoisted to the shoulders of cheering male spectators and carried from the pit in triumph.

Newspapers across the country were cheering as well. Some recognized that a bastion of male exclusivity had been breached. The French-language La Suisse de Geneva said it was "the meeting of the century between tons of prejudice and 75 women wrestlers. The women wrestlers won."

Nothing the wide surprise that the wrestlers were not all burly and muscle-bound, the conservative Neue Zürcher Zeitung intoned. "The aesthetic feelings were not unduly strained."

Priests, however, were outraged. For some, the shock probably ran deeper than the national vote a decade ago to enfranchise women. The male Schwingen association said that its members who participated in setting up or running the women's event face disciplinary action.

An obvious target was the meet referee, Robert Zingg, a former prize-winning Schwingen himself. If he is expelled, he told a Zurich newspaper, "I will immediately set up a women's schwingers' association. I think schwinging is better for women than judo."

Theater

London 'Superstar' Ending

LONDON (AP) — "Jesus Christ Superstar," the rock opera whose success surprised even its two young British creators, is closing after a record-breaking eight years. The show at the Palace Theater ends Saturday after 1,357 performances, making it the longest-running London musical ever.

"In theory, I suppose we could have let it run for another five years," said lyricist Tim Rice.

Because of a contract between the Palace and the show's producers, "Superstar" could not play elsewhere in the British Isles as long as it remained at the Palace.

"We have been inundated with requests over the years," Rice said from his home near Oxford. "We felt we just had to take the show into the provinces where it will gain a whole new audience." A British tour is planned for next March.

"Evita," another musical by the same duo, based on the life of former Argentine ruler Eva Peron, is playing in London and New York, and Rice said the team is about to start a fourth musical. He declined to reveal its subject, saying only that it would avoid both politics and religion.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS  
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Music by JOHN WILLIAMS



## Poland: The Unthinkable

For all the talk from Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Ronald Reagan about how badly things are going for the United States, pause a moment and think what Soviet voters would be saying now if they were truly free to vote. The Red Army has plunged into Afghanistan in a wretched adventure condemned by the United Nations. Soviet diplomacy has struck out in Zimbabwe. The Moscow Olympics were an emphatic disappointment. Cuba remains faithful but thousands have risked their lives to flee. China is more defiant than ever.

In this context, the uprising of some 50,000 Polish workers is an even greater setback. On three previous occasions — 1956, 1970 and 1976 — there were worker revolts in Poland, and twice these brought down a Communist leader. Edward Gierke, the current party boss, thought he had bought internal peace four years ago by lowering meat prices. This time, insurgent workers are not talking about just food and wages. They are also demanding the unthinkable — political rights.

Their list of demands is exhilarating: guarantees of free expression, the release of all political prisoners, the right to establish free trade unions and the abolition of special privileges for party officials. Implicit in all this is a devastating denial of the notion that Polish Communism rules of, by and for the working class.

Two unusual circumstances heighten the

drama of the Polish insurgency. One is the election of a compatriot as the Pope of Rome. The other is the fact of an election in the United States. John Paul II needs no instruction in the ways of power in Poland, and one may assume that his response will be measured.

As to the U.S. election, President Carter surely remembers Gerald Ford's celebrated 1976 campaign assertion that Poland was not under Soviet domination. And Carter, by chance, has two eminent Polish-Americans atop his foreign policy establishment, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser. What happens in Poland will clearly get priority attention.

Only the propaganda points of the Polish crisis are obvious. The embarrassment is real. It draws attention to the economic failures of a country with an abysmal growth rate and a foreign indebtedness that has climbed to \$30 billion.

Yet not even in the heat of a political campaign can Americans sanely hope for a violent confrontation between the Gierke regime and the strikers, let alone for Soviet tanks in Poland. Gierke has shown pragmatic skill in fashioning a Polish model of Communism that affords a measure of national freedom without unduly alarming his Soviet patrons. Americans and Russians alike have a shared interest in his succeeding again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Polovchak Case

The case of Walter Polovchak, the 12-year-old boy who doesn't want to go back to the Ukraine with his parents, is a perfect illustration of what can happen when the U.S. judicial system gets misused in matters that are and should remain the province of the family, not of the state.

It is easy to sympathize with Walter — too easy. Not many people among us — at least not many who know anything about it — would choose life under Communist rule over life in the United States. But it takes only a minute's thought to realize how outraged Americans would be if the tables were turned, if Walter were the son of American emigrants disillusioned with life in the Soviet Union. If that imaginary Walter announced that he preferred to stay in the Soviet Union and was granted "protection" from his parents' will by the Soviet courts, Americans would surely see him as nothing less than a political hostage.

Walter's announced reasons for wanting to stay in this country are his new friends, his school, his bicycle, the abundance of food he can afford to buy and rock-and-roll music. Yet his lawyer, commenting on the case, could remark, "I would have sympathy if the father had a legitimate reason for leaving."

Presumably there are legitimate reasons on both sides. One cannot help worrying, for ex-

ample, over what Walter's fate will be if he returns to the Ukraine. But the point is that the choice is a personal family matter, one for the Polovchak family, not the U.S. state, to make.

The state of Illinois, where this case is being tried, has rules to define the circumstances under which courts may remove a child from his parents' care. They are similar to the laws of most other states. A child can be taken into the custody of the state if his parents don't want him, if they physically abuse him, if he is judged to be "beyond their control" or a danger to society. Ordinarily, a child who runs away from his parents' apartment because of his parents' plans to move is not considered to be in any of these categories.

Walter's case is obviously more complicated, but it is a fact that Mr. and Mrs. Polovchak have done nothing to prove themselves unfit parents in the eyes of the law or to justify the need for court-ordered psychiatric evaluations. Nothing, that is, but to prefer life in the Soviet Union to life in Chicago. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the court's interest in this case is a political one. And it should be obvious that there is an enormous potential for abuse when family courts begin making political judgments.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Black Political Presence

Even the most cursory look at each convention this summer was enough to figure out which party had attracted the most black delegates. But that stark contrast told only half the story of black participation in this year's political gatherings. It wasn't merely the numbers in New York, but what those black delegates were doing — and where. Gone were the days of the black caucuses that used to be "must" meetings for the then-farther black ranks, the sessions convened to draft strategy, reconfirm solidarity and come up with ways to attract convention attention. Blacks were everywhere at the Democratic convention, pressing countless concerns, supporting different candidates and exercising political muscle wherever decisions were being made.

If there was uneasiness among some black delegates about the disappearance of those old unity rallies, it was overshadowed by the diversity of interests and the range of activities pursued by the 481 delegates in atten-

dance. Significant, too, was the openness with which black delegates discussed their differences — differences that existed among all delegates rather than among black delegates. To air these differences was not to confess weakness or to bare disunity, but to articulate honest political opinions.

It wasn't that the black delegates no longer shared any common concerns. There were occasions in New York for forming delegations of emissaries to meet with White House operatives, or to amplify certain positions widely shared by blacks. But by and large, black delegates were busy alongside their colleagues, participating in their capacities as elected state and local officials, union leaders, supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment, urban advocates, environmentalists and so on. It was a striking measure of the success of the cause for which those earlier caucuses and unity rallies had been working.

THE WASHINGTON POST

### International Opinion

#### What Next in Afghanistan?

It might be supposed that the Russians, for political and ideological reasons, would like it to be a (pro-Soviet) Afghanistan government that restored obedience and respect to the country, for this is the form the Russians have favored ever since Lenin.

Wherever they rule, they establish a local Communist Party or national front through which they can keep control. In Afghanistan, this would not be easy in view of the fact that

even the local Communists are divided among themselves.

But the reports of drafts of young persons being sent to the Soviet Union for training suggest an attempt to lay the foundations for such a system. However, observers believe that the only real chance the Russians have of completely subjugating Afghanistan is to reduce both the population and the country's installations to dust: and many believe that this is what they will try to do.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 20, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The Imperial Manifesto and Decree for the establishment of a state Duma were published this afternoon, and the manifesto will be read in all the churches tomorrow. In Berlin, the predominant feeling there regarding the ukase is skepticism and suspicion. The Duma is not regarded as a parliament in a constitutional sense, but merely a sop to quiet the clamoring progressive elements. Its existence is dependent on the grace of the czar, whose will is still omnipotent. It is intended as a safety-valve for the outpouring of Russian verbosity, but is of no value except as a stepping-stone to a genuine form of constitutional government.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 20, 1930

NEW YORK — Food prices still soar beyond normal reach in Manhattan through racketeers who maintain sales costs by intimidation ranging from vandalism to murder, a profiteering inquiry being conducted by the state attorney general's office as a result of the drought distress has revealed. A score of harassed milk-and-egg dealers appeared today and testified as to methods of coercion that persuaded them to increase commodity prices. Leaders of a former chain milk-delivery system, indicted several months ago, are said to be in control of a new grasping milk combination that allegedly is causing the sky-rocketing prices.



## Carter as a 'Hostage'

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — There has been some cluck-clucking over the fact that the U.S. Embassy hostages got so little attention at the Democratic convention. I suppose this reticence can be justified as part of the post-rescue-mission policy of playing down their importance, the theory being that the United States will secure their release sooner this way. But as far as I was concerned, the Democrats didn't need to dwell on the forbidden subject. The whole five days were, in some dreadful, dispiriting way, a parody of Iran. Jimmy Carter got taken hostage at his own convention.

He also got to play chief negotiator for his release. But Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., got to play aytollah. Think for a minute about the argument in the (real) hostage case, which holds that by letting the Iranians know it was of overwhelming importance to him to get the Americans out, Carter all but invited them to make ever higher demands, to tease and torment him — and to keep the hostages prisoner for the purpose of doing more of the same. Not everyone recognized the logic of this at first (I didn't), but it is clear and compelling. In New York last week, a hearty public endorsement by Kennedy — a photogenic closing-night embrace — became the thing Jimmy Carter wanted too obviously — and too much.

### Benediction

A lot of people who watched the proceedings up close believe that Carter, in the end, got only scant and humiliating benediction from Kennedy, because he, Carter, had played it too "mean" with the Kennedy people during the week, trying to give them as little as he could and so forth. What else could Carter expect — this reasoning goes — from the people he managed to so infuriate by his lack of generosity on the platform and his efforts to drive a hard bargain?

The Winner: My observation was just the opposite: I thought Carter was abject, naive and far too eager to please. Had that creature the Democratic Party would have surely insisted on calling a "Marsper-son" turned out to watch the convention, he or she (to follow protocol) would have mixed up the winner with the loser. For by midweek, the winner, Jimmy Carter, was suing for peace. Even on Mars, I don't believe they do things that way.

Let me take something out of the argument here: I am not referring to the initial magnanimity shown the Kennedy losers by the Carter winners after the rules fight was over and Kennedy himself had got out of the race. This was civilized and politically sound behavior. The Carter people understood that Kennedy delegates and aides had been let down with an awful hump — abruptly and before they had a chance to vent their feelings or register their views. And so it was right on all counts for the Carter victors so assiduously to promote the Kennedy people's immediate interest: "Go ahead, pals, be or guest. Yell your lungs out, pay your passionate respects to the man you worked for." So far, so good.

### Something Happened

But something else began to happen almost immediately. The hulleins out of headquarters, the hot tips, the lead items on the evening news all seemed to concern when, if ever, the Kennedy people would grant the president and his political apparatus this or that favor. It still wasn't certain that he would come out for the ticket, nor certain that he would appear on the podium

closing night. There just hadn't been enough concession made to his economic views. Would it be good enough, then, if the president said he was for all but certain items on the Kennedy economic wish list?

Well now, just a minute: that depends on how the president phrases the statements about the sections he objects to — we won't put up with any out-and-out opposing language, you know... he'd better not dump on the parts he thinks are terrible.

### Pushing for Unity

These incredible negotiations went on all week and it seemed to be forgotten, almost from the outset, that Kennedy wanted and needed something too, that it just wasn't an easy option for him to go home mad, that what he needed was a face-saving reason to stay because it wasn't in his interest to leave. But by Tuesday he had become imam of the event, his every pleasure and displeasure, smile and frown being studied with apprehension. And the negotiations went on, even over such things as how warm and demonstrative the gesture had to be (not very) when Kennedy appeared on the podium. Could a president really have let himself get into such talks, or let his agents get into them?

The Mullahs: Yes, I know that Carter wanted the liberal left wing of the party as represented by Kennedy forces at the convention not to leave mad, that he was pushing for "unity." But in the first place, he let himself get pulled into a mug's game so that there was no concession he could make that wouldn't generate a demand for yet another. He had some cards, too, and he needed to play them. He could only avoid trouble, if he showed himself willing to risk it, indicating that there were some concessions less acceptable to him than being booed or walked out on.

This was true also in relation to the minority-plank platform people who played revolutionary council to Kennedy's imam. The Democrats have fallen to behaving as if they were theologians, and the mullahs of Madison Square Garden (and mullahettes) were especially fierce and unforgiving in their demands for spiritual and ideological purity according to the dogma as enunciated by them.

Carter bought far too much of it, propitiated these avengers far too much, and especially when you consider that they are famous for not ever staying propitiated for more than twenty minutes at a time. There was also the clumsy, central and all-important fact that Carter knows much of what he bought is

bad business, programmatic nonsense, dead wrong.

So Kennedy had his revenge — not by compelling Carter to swallow this economic nostrum or that, but by enticing him to play out a role that subliminally reminded everyone — I have no doubt of it — of the president's particular glibilities and flaws. He re-enacted all his worst scenes. Another way of putting it is this: Carter won, Kennedy lost and Carter got taken. Life really isn't fair.

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## When the Workers Unite

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The strikes in Poland are moving to a climax. So far, there has been perfect order on both sides. The government has refrained from any use of force and the workers have not rioted or looted or damaged property. It is an extraordinary situation. Anything can happen.

Whatever the outcome, it is now clear that the crisis will be another important milestone in the Communist world and, therefore, in East-West relations.

The significance of the confrontation was reflected in two items in the papers here. One was a very little note about a premier telling strikers that the working class must suffer from their actions — an apparent reference to a six-week-old strike of French fishermen that is blocking channel ports. But, it went on, this wasn't only in capitalist France, it is also happening in Communist Poland.

And a French Communist wrote a long appeal in *Le Monde* asking support from his party for Polish workers, saying they are seeking no more than French workers demand and they have the same right to fraternal sympathy as Bolivian miners and Miami blacks. Of course, the Communist paper *L'Humanité* takes no such stand.

Core of Ideology

The issue goes to the core of the ideology. Strikes normally are not allowed in Communist countries, nor is collective bargaining, on the grounds that the workers own the means of production and cannot act against themselves. In theory, they are the masters and have no bosses to challenge since there are no capitalists.

The theory matters, even though it is not practiced, because the whole Communist hierarchy bases its power on the claim of being the leadership and the only legitimate voice of the working class.

There is no other ground for legitimacy except the possession of force, and even that would be put into question if a Communist regime ordered the "people's army" and the "people's police" into action against a demonstratively authentic mass movement of the people.

The Polish regime is obliged to doubt how obedient its men under arms would be in such a case, and the use of Soviet troops would almost surely provoke armed resistance, however futile.

There are many levels to the impasse, many layers of cynicism and mistrust accreted over two generations. The director of Polish radio and TV, Maciej Szczepanski, a hard-liner and a man of critical importance in this deadlock between the regime and the ruled, provided an illuminating little example when I talked with him last month.

Baker Street

He spoke proudly of the number of production deals he had made with West European and U.S. TV networks. One was for a series of Sherlock Holmes plays, and a copy of Baker Street has been built in Warsaw. The arrangement brings urgently needed hard currency.

Asked why the Western networks choose to film in Poland, he said the facilities were good, and after a pause, that of course they didn't face the kind of union and tax problems they have in the West.

Now, Polish workers are asking not only for more wages, and food in the shops to spend them on, but for the right to organize and to negotiate. In effect, they are telling the rulers to forget their fine theories and recognize the right to bargain.

The fact is that major groups of

was reached would the Soviet leadership even begin the SALT talks.

Accordingly, the call to spend them into inferiority is instead a call for a limitless arms race that will further intensify inflationary pressures, starve U.S. domestic programs, and leave the United States with less rather than more security. Insofar as strategic nuclear weapons are concerned, no amount of further additions to the U.S. force will subtract from the Soviet arsenal of nuclear missiles. Such a buildup will, on the contrary, compel a major increase in the number of Soviet nuclear warheads that can be delivered on military and civilian targets in the United States.

Even the acquisition of a U.S. first-strike capability — in all likelihood a theoretical and not a realistic objective — would be a futility unless the United States is willing in a time of major crisis, to chance the launching of nuclear war. Indeed, as the balance tilted toward the feasibility of a preemptive attack that would destroy Soviet retaliatory forces, the United States would add to its own mortal danger. Soviet planners would be forced to consider a nuclear first strike by the realization that their own nuclear deterrent had been eroded. The Carter administration's recent apparent resurrection of a strategy based on the ability to fight a "controlled" nuclear war already raises this risk at least incrementally.

### Illusion

In the superpower rivalry, there is only one field in which the United States can't out-compete the Soviet Union — the field of military hardware and manpower. The illusion that more money can buy the United States military superiority is simply that — an illusion.

U.S. security needs can best be met by continuing to seek meaningful agreements on control of nuclear and conventional arms. While that process is being pursued, the United States must of course continue to upgrade its military forces in the fashion best calculated to maximize their deterrent efficacy. But this requires a selective and sophisticated approach to its genuine defense needs. Throwing money at U.S. national-security problems, in the forlorn hope that the Soviet Union will run out of funds before the United States does, is just throwing away both U.S. money and U.S. security.

Paul C. Warnke, a Washington lawyer, was director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from March, 1977, to October, 1978. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

Poles have already seized these rights. This is unprecedented and astonishing in the circumstances. Their solidarity has grown from the factory floor, with spontaneous leadership.

Four years ago, after strikes that were quickly and bloodily suppressed in Radom, a small group mostly of intellectuals formed the Workers' Self-Defense Committee (KOR) to support those who were imprisoned and fired. Now, factory committees are sprouting in shop after shop, including the huge industrial complexes near the Baltic. They communicate with KOR so that suddenly there is coordination for what is becoming a vast movement.

That is obviously one reason the authorities have cut telephone and telegraph lines with Gdansk, where the biggest strikes are taking place. It is another mistake. Jack Kuron, KOR's main spokesman, has been saying for weeks that the regime should seek to deal with the workers through organizations because nobody will be able to control them if their pent-up anger explodes unorganized.

### Responsible

He is a responsible man, a moderate and a patriot. Communist officials say they simply cannot accept free unions; but it is in everybody's interest that the Polish regime heed Kuron's warning.

If it does, and the chance for settlement has not already been lost, Poland may be able to overcome its crisis and develop a more reasonable form of socialism. That would be a historic example, with far-reaching effects.

If nothing is done until too late, there is likely to be violent upheaval, possibly Soviet intervention. It would be a tragedy not only for all directly concerned, but for what hopes remain of meaningful East-West relations. Poland at the top of Afghanistan would be too much. Washington, as well as Moscow, has a stake in how Polish workers are treated as they seek to carry out the old Marxist injunction to unite.

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## INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

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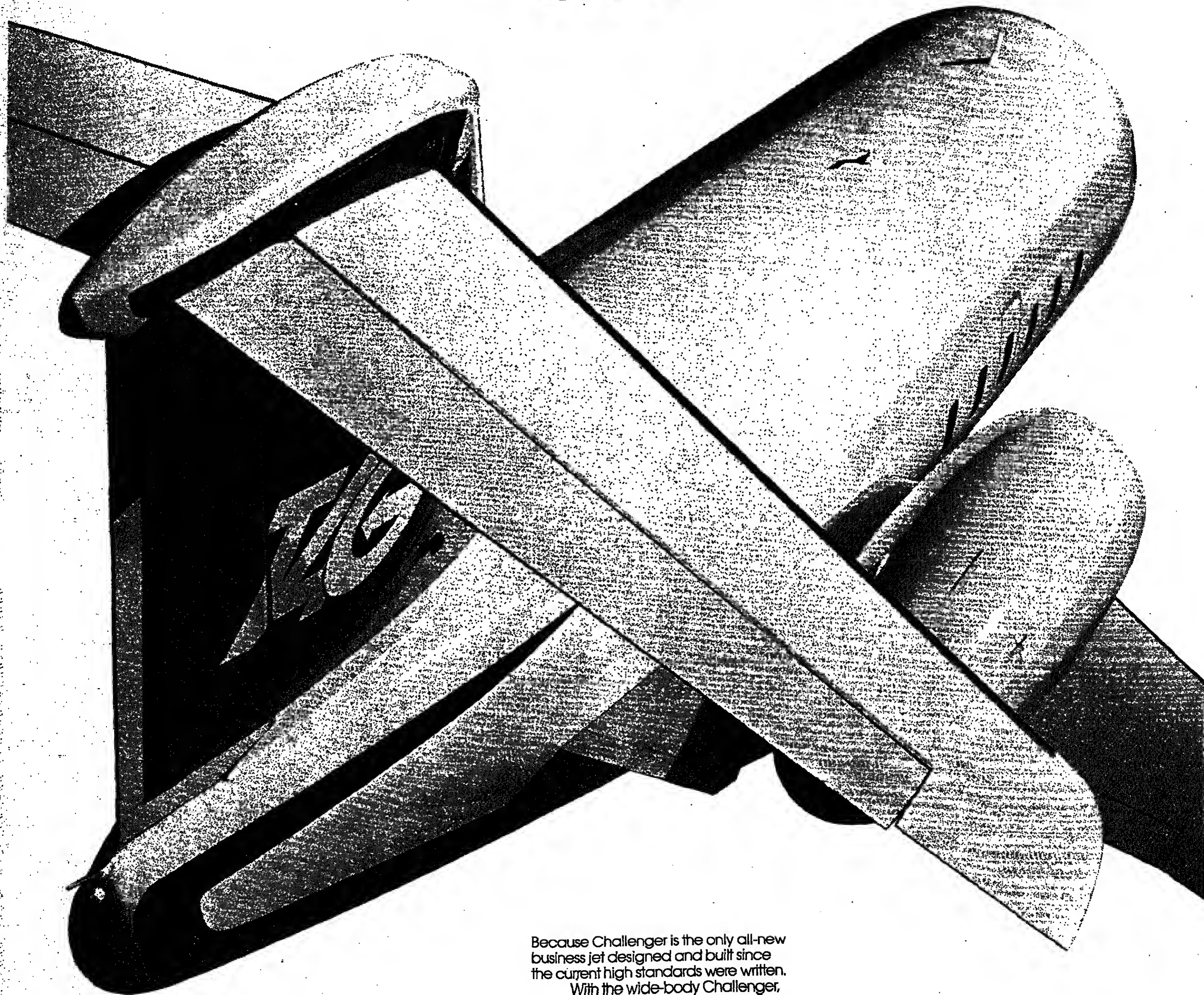
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286	ACL	1.50	4.7	117	384	374	374	374	374	286	ACL	1.50	4.7	117	384	374	374	374	374	286	ACL	1.50	4.7	117	384	374	374	374	374
287	ACM	1.50	4.7	117	384	374	374	374	374	287	ACM	1.50	4.7	117	384	374	374	374	374	287	ACM	1.50	4.7	117	384	374	374	374	374
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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**U.S., Japan Firms Delay Siberian Gas Project**  
TOKYO, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union and two U.S. and Japanese consortiums have indefinitely postponed talks for a multibillion-dollar project to develop natural gas reserves in eastern Siberia, industry sources here said today.

The postponement of the talks, originally scheduled for last July in Leningrad, is due to U.S. economic measures against Moscow imposed after its intervention in Afghanistan, they said. They added that they feared the sanctions would delay start-up of the project, which included the construction of a 1,900-mile gas pipeline from Yakutsk to the Pacific, where gas would be liquefied for the annual supply of about 8 million tons each to Japan and the United States over 25 years from 1985.

The Japanese consortium, Siberian Natural Gas of Japan, and the U.S. consortium of Occidental Petroleum and El Paso signed a basic agreement in 1974 with the Soviet Union on the joint development of the Siberian natural gas deposits, estimated at about 820 billion cubic meters, the sources said.

**Kloekner Denies Seeking to Replace Alcoa**  
DUISBURG, West Germany, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — A spokesman for Kloekner & Co. denied today that its engineering unit, Kloekner Industriemaschinen, is seeking to replace Aluminum Company of America in providing a large ultra-modern aluminum smelter in the Soviet Union.

The spokesman said that the original project died when Alcoa withdrew from it following President Carter's call for sanctions against the Soviet Union after the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. He said that Alcoa, which was supposed to have supplied sensitive technological equipment to the project, could not be replaced as the Alcoa technology was unique and unavailable elsewhere.

"We have no intention of violating the [West German] government's pledge not to step in on contracts with the Soviets abandoned by U.S. companies because of the sanctions against the Soviets over Afghanistan," the Kloekner spokesman said.

But he confirmed that Kloekner Industriemaschinen and other unidentified firms are negotiating with the Soviets on supplying them with "conventional equipment" for the smelter. While he did not indicate the size of a possible Soviet order, some sources said it could range from 500 million to 600 million DM.

**AT&T Settles Antitrust Case With Suppliers**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (WP) — American Telephone & Telegraph and a group of seven telephone terminal equipment suppliers yesterday announced the settlement of a six-year-old antitrust case under terms that AT&T's competitors say could restructure the way the manufacturers do business.

Although the plaintiffs had asked a federal court here for \$300 million in damages, the settlement involves no money, and instead calls for AT&T to set up new methods for handling the problems of these firms. The companies manufacture equipment such as business switchboards and internal office switching devices.

Details of the settlements are confidential, but the two sides explained that AT&T is to set up liaison offices in each of its 24 operating companies to manage the cutover of service from Bell equipment to that of the competitor. This formerly was handled by Bell company marketing departments, leading to conflicts between the Bell personnel and competing firms.

**IRI Sees Narrower 1980 Loss, Profit in 1981**  
ROME, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — This year's loss at Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, Italy's giant state industrial holding company, is expected to narrow to 1.2 trillion lire (\$1.4 billion) from 1.378 trillion in 1979, while 1981 should bring a return to the black, the company said in disclosing its new five-year plan.

IRI has requested 6.05 trillion lire from the government for this year, a sum it said will allow the company to cover past losses and to begin a program of investment aimed at returning the group to financial stability. Of the total requested, 4.859 trillion lire already have been allotted by the state.

**Bowater to Close Large Newspaper Mill**  
LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — Bowater, the largest U.K. paper manufacturer, said today it was closing its paper mill at Mersey, in the face of an expected 55 million loss at the plant this year.

The mill employs about 1,600 persons and is the largest newspaper producer in Britain. The company has recently been in talks with the government seeking ways to keep the mill open.

**Japan Cuts Discount Rate To 8 1/4%; Reaction Mixed**

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (Reuters) — The Bank of Japan will cut its official discount rate by 0.75 percentage point to 8.25 percent, effective tomorrow.

The move was raised for the fourth time in 11 months in March to a record-equaling 9 percent to help curb inflation and boost the yen's value against the dollar.

The cut, announced today, was widely anticipated and is expected to be followed early next month with an economy stimulating package, including possible speeded up public works programs and promotion of industrial plant exports.

The reduction will be followed by a cut of the same percentage in commercial banks' short-term prime lending rate to 8 1/4 percent, effective Saturday, banking sources said.

Bank deposit and long-term interest rates will remain at present levels, including 7 1/2 percent for one year time deposits and 9 1/4 percent for long-term lending rates, they said.

Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Masuoka said the bank cut its discount rate because Japan's economy-

ic expansion is slowing and wholesale prices are stabilizing. He said the spread of wholesale price increases to consumer prices has declined in tempo, while the foreign exchange market has been generally quiet for some time.

Reaction was mixed among business and political leaders. Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), told a press conference that the measure is appropriate.

But Sumitomo Chemical President Norihisa Hasegawa said the reduction is too small to encourage industries to continue their expansion. A senior official of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Shintaro Abe said a larger cut would have been better.

Banking sources said pressure may build for another reduction soon because consumer prices are definitely peaking.

The dollar closed at 225.10 yen on the foreign exchange market here today, up from 226.30 yen at the opening and yesterday's close.

**U.S. Seeks Consensus On Industry Search for Policy to Regain Preeminence**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT) — The United States, its industrial efficiency eroded by years of low productivity, high inflation and undernourished investment, is searching for ways to regain its competitive vigor. The nation that awed the world with the rich outpourings of its factories and mills can no longer hold its own against the manufacturers of Western Europe and Japan.

In corporate boardrooms, union meeting halls and all kinds of economic forums, there is talk of "reindustrializing America" — of somehow piecing together a consensus for a national industrial policy to rebuild the country's productive base.

The loss of industrial preeminence is already a major issue in the election campaign, and the problem will continue to challenge the nation regardless of who is sworn in as president next January.

President Carter, capitalizing on the energy legislation newly enacted by Congress, is promising an "economic renewal program" that, in the course of building an energy-efficient economy, will create thousands of jobs, call new industries into being and generally modernize U.S. industry.

Evidence of U.S. industry's decline abounds. One out of four new automobiles sold here is built abroad. One out of six tons of steel used in this country is from foreign mills. In the 1960s there were 25 U.S.-owned television manufacturers. Foreign competition has helped cut that number to six.

Last year the United States bought \$29.5 billion more goods from its trading partners than it sold abroad. This year, despite a reduction in the use of imported oil, the gap is expected to widen to as much as \$40 billion.

While imports have been increasing, the U.S. share of the industrial world's manufactured exports has been falling — from 22 percent in 1962 to 14.8 percent in 1977, the latest year for which international comparisons are available.

The decline in the U.S. trading position has coincided with a dramatic slowdown in the productivity gains that had brought industrial vitality and prosperity. Last year output per man-hour, the key to national wealth, actually fell.

Of the leading industrial countries, only Britain compiled a worse record in productivity than the United States over the 1970s. Japan's record was the best.

Inevitably there has been a relative deterioration in the U.S. standard of living, once the envy of the world. Again with the exception of Britain, all the major industrial countries enjoyed faster growth over the last decade than the United States in per capita output of goods and services.

"Two Ways to Go"  
"We have two ways to go — the way of the British or the way of the Japanese," said Arnold Packer, assistant secretary of Labor, who is one of the administration's point-men for establishing industrial policy.

Mr. Packer and William Spring of the White House domestic policy staff visited Japan late last spring and found these forces at work:

- The Japanese government follows a consistent policy of making its regulatory, tax and spending decisions with an eye to promoting economic progress.
- The Japanese government sponsors research and development by sharing costs with industry in such advanced fields as computer technology or information processing.

Chase Hikes Prime Rate  
NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ) — Chase Manhattan Bank raised its prime rate to 11 1/4 percent today, the first increase in the key lending fee since it was raised to a record 20 percent from 19 1/4 percent last April.

"The increase was based primarily on the recent upward trend of market rates generally and should not be construed as a prediction of the future course of interest rates," Chase stated.

Separately, it was learned that Citibank is trying to develop a new formula that would tie its prime rate to movements in interest rates in the open market for short-term funds.

"We're taking another look at our formula to come up with something more sensitive to market (interest rate) movements," said Vice Chairman G.A. Costanzo. The bank had previously tied the prime rate to movements in the rate on bank certificates of deposit, but abandoned the formula earlier this year when CD rates began a volatile downward thrust.

"It wasn't sensitive enough to the market," Mr. Costanzo said of the old formula.

Analysts said Citibank's planned new formula could make the prime rate more volatile. Under the old (Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

**Oilseed Crop Off**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI) — An expected 6 percent decline in world production of soybeans and related crops this year, the third decline in world oilseed production in the past 15 years, was forecast yesterday by the Agricultural Department.

An expected 18 percent decline in U.S. soybean production following this summer's drought is the main reason for the unusual drop in world production, experts said in a report on the outlook for world oilseeds.

World production is forecast at 166.8 million metric tons, down 6 percent from last season's record. It still represents a 20 percent increase over the past five years and the second largest crop on record.

Last year, the country's wheat crop totaled 652.1 million bushels and for the past five years it has averaged 730.4 million bushels.

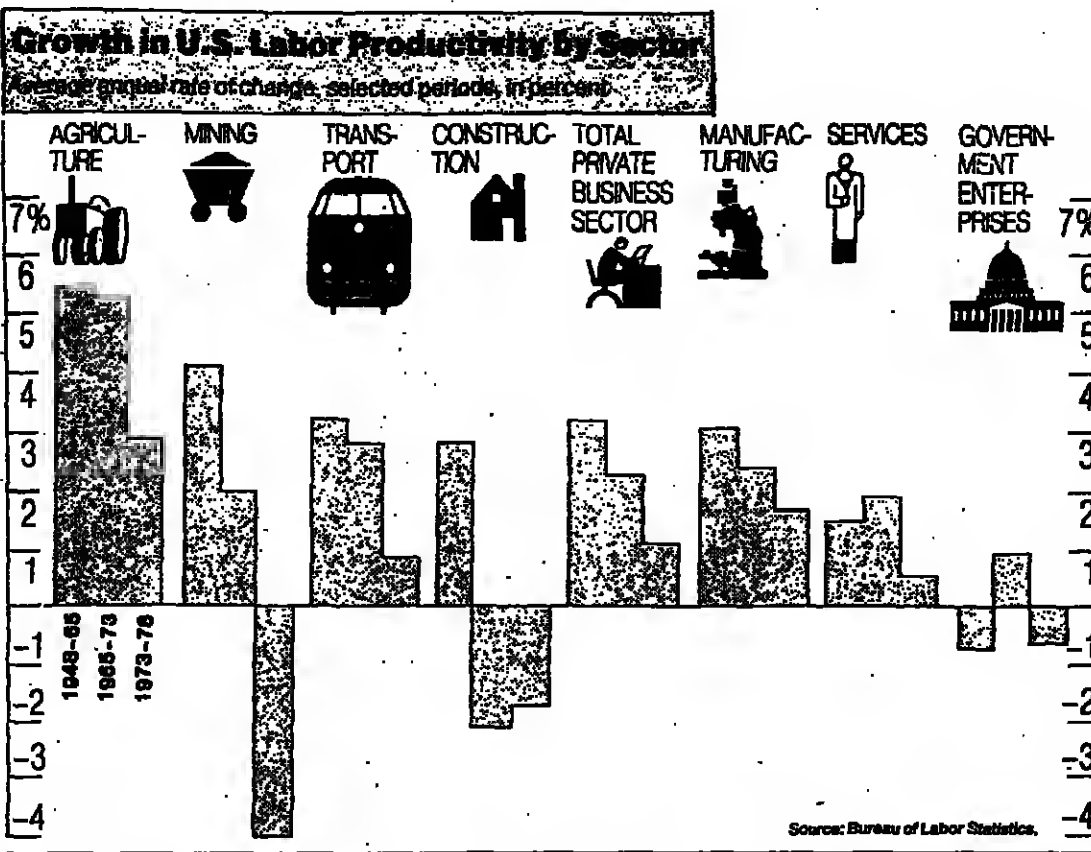
However, despite prospects that this year's crop will be better than previously expected, Canada is marking time on wheat exports.

The Canadian Wheat Board does not want to enter into major new export commitments until the 1980 crop can be more fully assessed, said spokesman John Morris.

Marketers of various Canadian crops, including barley, are likely to benefit from the U.S. drought, which reduced U.S. crops, including corn and soybeans. The U.S. Agriculture Department, however, reported last week that it still expects record U.S. wheat production of 2.32 billion bushels this year because much of the crop was harvested before the drought.

The Canadian dry spell affected mainly Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Alberta, the other major wheat grain-growing province, received abundant rain in the spring as well as summer and is expected to show average yields for all crops except rye.

In Saskatchewan, usually Canada's biggest wheat producer, the average yield per acre for spring wheat — the main crop — currently is expected to be about 19 bushels, or about 70 percent of average, said Henry Zilk, director of statistics at the Saskatchewan Agriculture Department. Before the July rains, he had forecast only 60 percent of average yield for wheat.



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**Profits in U.S. Fall At Near Record Rate**

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — After-tax corporate profits fell a seasonally adjusted 18.2 percent in the second quarter, the third largest drop ever, the Commerce Department reported today.

Profits of virtually every manufacturing industry were affected, a Commerce Department analyst said. The oil industry, feeling the pinch of the new windfall profits tax, had its first decline in profits in two years.

"Almost all manufacturing industries had profit losses," a Commerce Department analyst said. "Autos had it the worst."

**Windfall Tax a Culprit**  
While the decline in corporate profits was a near record, department analysts cautioned that the figures are not as bad as they appear. Of the \$19-billion decline in profits for current production — which is a measure of what companies are producing now — \$10 billion is from the windfall profits tax, which was fully effective in the second quarter. Without the windfall profits tax, which applies only to oil companies, the dollar decline in the second quarter would not have been a record.

The department also said in a revised report that the nation's total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation fell at a 9 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the second quarter. In its preliminary report last month, the department had said that overall economic activity declined at a 9.1 percent annual rate during this period.

**Inflation Revised Up**  
The nation's output had grown at an adjusted annual rate of 1.2 percent in the first quarter, 2 percent in the fourth quarter of 1979 and 3.1 percent in the third quarter last year. The revised report also said that

prices during the second quarter, as calculated by a gross national product-based measure, rose at a 10.6 percent annual rate rather than the 10.4 percent estimated in the preliminary report. The inflation reading in the first quarter had been 9.5 percent.

The department said that after-tax corporate profits in the second quarter fell to a \$129.3 billion annual rate following an increase of 7.6 percent to a \$158 billion rate in the first quarter.

Corporate profits before taxes but adjusted for the effects of inflation on depreciation and inventory values fell 10.9 percent — the largest percentage decline in 22 years — to an adjusted \$156 billion annual rate after falling 0.8 percent to a \$175 billion pace in the first quarter.

**Carter Promises Package**  
Profits before taxes in the second quarter fell 19.8 percent to an adjusted \$208.8 billion annual rate after rising 7.2 percent to a \$260.4 billion rate in the first quarter. It was the second largest percentage drop on record, outdone only by a 21.9 percent decline in the fourth quarter of 1953.

The department also reported that after adjustment for inflation the gross national product fell to a seasonally adjusted \$141.1 trillion annual rate from the first quarter's \$144.5 trillion pace. Before inflation adjustment, GNP rose to a \$252.5 trillion rate from the first quarter's \$252.1 trillion rate.

In related news, the White House announced that President Carter plans to announce next week a new economic renewal program emphasizing new jobs and improved production without inflation. Press Secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Carter would return to the White House from Camp David this afternoon to work on the program.

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**CURRENCY RATES**

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.F.	S.Y.
American Express	1.2650	0.4250	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of America	1.2670	0.4270	N.A.	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Montreal	1.2680	N.A.	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of New York	1.2690	0.4280	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Paris	1.2700	0.4290	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Rome	1.2710	0.4300	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Tokyo	1.2720	0.4310	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Vienna	1.2730	0.4320	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Zurich	1.2740	0.4330	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of London	1.2750	0.4340	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Frankfurt	1.2760	0.4350	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Hamburg	1.2770	0.4360	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Cologne	1.2780	0.4370	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Stuttgart	1.2790	0.4380	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Munich	1.2800	0.4390	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Basel	1.2810	0.4400	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Bern	1.2820	0.4410	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Lucerne	1.2830	0.4420	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Schaffhausen	1.2840	0.4430	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Thurgau	1.2850	0.4440	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Valais	1.2860	0.4450	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Vaud	1.2870	0.4460	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Neuchâtel	1.2880	0.4470	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Fribourg	1.2890	0.4480	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Solothurn	1.2900	0.4490	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Basel-Stadt	1.2910	0.4500	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Basel-Landschaft	1.2920	0.4510	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Aargau	1.2930	0.4520	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Appenzel A.O.	1.2940	0.4530	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Appenzel A.U.	1.2950	0.4540	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Glarus	1.2960	0.4550	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Graubünden	1.2970	0.4560	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Jura	1.2980	0.4570	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Neuchâtel-Moudon	1.2990	0.4580	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Val-de-Travers	1.3000	0.4590	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Yvertois	1.3010	0.4600	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Fribourg-Moudon	1.3020	0.4610	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Neuchâtel-Moudon	1.3030	0.4620	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Yvertois	1.3040	0.4630	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Fribourg-Moudon	1.3050	0.4640	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Neuchâtel-Moudon	1.3060	0.4650	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Yvertois	1.3070	0.4660	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Fribourg-Moudon	1.3080	0.4670	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Neuchâtel-Moudon	1.3090	0.4680	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7
Bank of Yvertois	1.3100	0.4690	108.70	49.75	20.16	N.A.	6.880	17.80	51.7

Source: *Financial Times*, London, August 19, 1980.

(\*) Sterling; (\*\*) Swiss franc; (†) Deutsche Mark; (‡) Italian Lira; (§) Japanese Yen; (||) Australian Dollar; (¶) Canadian Dollar; (‡‡) Hong Kong Dollar; (‡‡‡) New Zealand Dollar; (‡‡‡‡) South African Rand; (‡‡‡‡‡) South Korean Won; (‡‡‡‡‡‡) Thai Baht; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Indonesian Rupiah; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Philippine Peso; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Vietnamese Dong; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Cambodian Riel; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Lao Kip; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Burmese Kyat; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡‡) Pakistani Rupee; (‡‡‡) Indian Rupee; (‡‡) Sri Lankan Rupee; (‡‡) Nepalese Rupee; (‡‡) Bangladeshi Taka; (‡‡‡







# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## Chicago Futures

August 19, 1980

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

## U.S. Commodity Prices

August 19, 1980

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

## Open High Low Close Ch.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Ch.
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13	0.00
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17	0.00
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.00
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.00
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.00
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13	0.00
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13	0.00
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17	0.00
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.00
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.00
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.00
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13	0.00
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13	0.00

## Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 19, 1980

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

## Cash Prices

August 19, 1980

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

## Commodity Indexes

August 19, 1980

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 19, 1980

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

## London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

## Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGH-30

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

**WILLIAM PFAFF**  
ON FRENCH AND  
FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS.  
International Herald Tribune  
We've got news for you.

**Paris Commodities**  
(Prices in French francs per metric ton)  
August 19, 1980

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

**Firestone**  
Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

## Company Report

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

## Fire Fumes in Italy Cause Plant Closure

MASSA, Italy, Aug. 19 (AP)—A chemical plant operated by Montedison, Italy's largest chemical concern, was closed yesterday after a fire in a storage facility produced noxious fumes in this Tuscan resort area.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

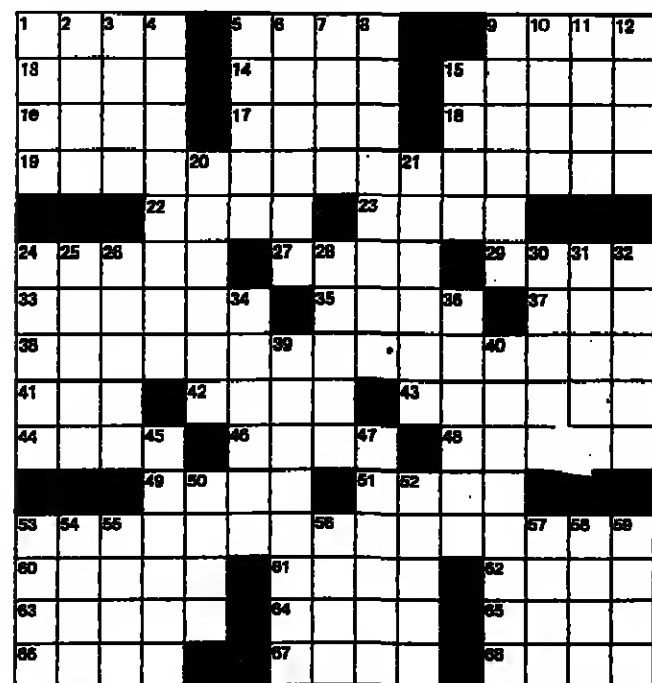
## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEANS	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
SOYBEAN OIL	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
CORN OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
RYE OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
BARLEY OIL	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
SPRING WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13
WINTER WHEAT OIL	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.13

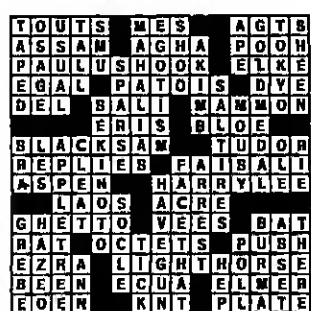


CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Jonathan Livingston Seagull author  
5 Wealth  
9 Mont Blanc is France's highest  
13 Author Wiesel  
14 "Take it or leave it"  
15 "Texaco Star Theater" star on TV  
16 Prepare for a struggle  
17 "Homo"  
18 Tintin painting  
19 End of a well-known Stein line  
19 Parents' break  
22 Oratory  
23 Irish Gaelic  
24 Of the eye  
27 Goddess wearing a cow's horns  
29 Skillful  
35 Seward's coup  
36 Isinglass  
37 Contend  
38 Students' breaks  
41 "...appetite bath he to a mous"; Chaucer
- DOWN**
- 1 off (declines)  
2 "I cannot tell"  
3 Newspaper's average sales; Abbr.
- 42 Edwardian expletive  
43 Bulb's holder  
44 Scotch's partner  
46 Richthofen and Rickenbacker  
48 Requisites  
49 Seat for Burger  
51 Ruth's birthplace  
53 Professor's break  
59 Word with ear or tube  
61 Standard  
62 "Life is..."; Longfellow  
63 Charter  
64 Title  
65 Auctioneer's final word  
66 Former A.F.B. on Cape Cod  
67 Part of A.B.A.  
68 Old-time weapon
- 4 Epicurean doctrine  
5 Frenchmen's feet  
6 Draws finely  
7 Bonkers  
8 Wild and excited  
9 Did a beautician's job; Colloq.  
10 Sock's slangy suffix  
11 "They serve..."; Milton  
12 Sharp  
13 Buzzards and Sheephead  
14 Set an arrow into a bowstring  
15 Heaths  
16 Saharan stopovers  
17 Tombaugh's 1930 discovery  
18 No longer feral  
19 C.A. timber tree  
20 Elicit  
21 Charged for an overdue book  
22 Acid and rabbit  
23 Out-and-out  
24 Without a keynote  
25 Cowpox  
26 North Atlantic hazards  
27 Convent head  
28 Causes sharp pain  
29 River to the Rhine  
30 Kern's "River"  
31 Missile's home  
32 "They have prepared..."; Psalms  
33 B'rith  
34 Cote sounds  
37 Innumerable time  
38 Roof adjunct on a barn  
39 Robert—

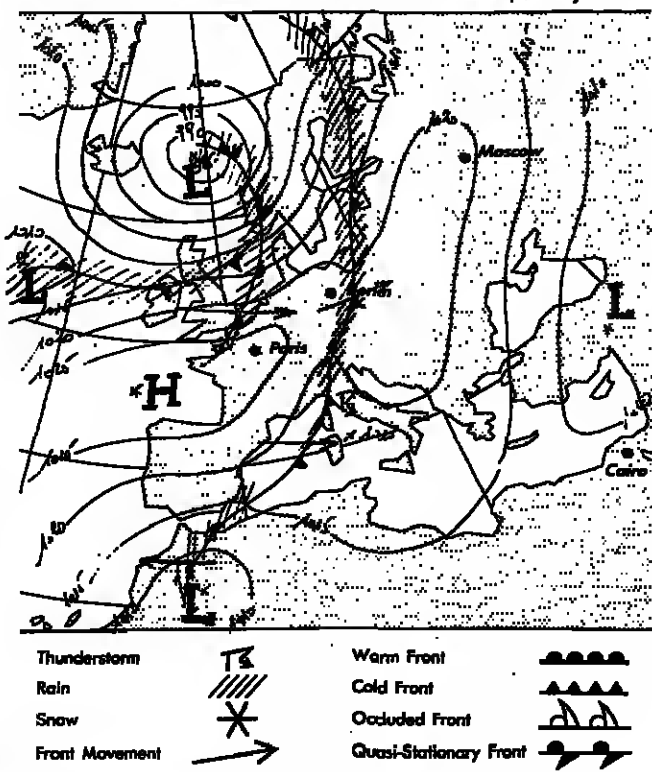
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Cloudy
28	46	Cloudy	MIAMI	28	72	Rain
29	47	Cloudy	MILAN	29	73	Fair
30	48	Cloudy	MONTREAL	30	74	Cloudy
31	49	Fair	MOSCOW	31	75	Overcast
32	50	Cloudy	MUNICH	32	76	Cloudy
33	51	Overcast	NEW YORK	33	77	Cloudy
34	52	Cloudy	NICE	34	78	Cloudy
35	53	Cloudy	OSLO	35	79	Cloudy
36	54	Cloudy	PARIS	36	80	Cloudy
37	55	Overcast	PRAGUE	37	81	Foggy
38	56	Overcast	ROME	38	82	Fair
39	57	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	39	83	Cloudy
40	58	Overcast	TEHRAN	40	84	Cloudy
41	59	Overcast	TEL AVIV	41	85	Cloudy
42	60	Overcast	TOKYO	42	86	Cloudy
43	61	Overcast	TUNIS	43	87	Cloudy
44	62	Overcast	VIENNA	44	88	Cloudy
45	63	Overcast	WARSAW	45	89	Cloudy
46	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	46	90	Cloudy
47	65	Overcast	ZURICH	47	91	Cloudy
48	66	Overcast		48	92	Cloudy
49	67	Overcast		49	93	Cloudy
50	68	Overcast		50	94	Cloudy
51	69	Overcast		51	95	Cloudy
52	70	Overcast		52	96	Cloudy
53	71	Overcast		53	97	Cloudy
54	72	Overcast		54	98	Cloudy
55	73	Overcast		55	99	Cloudy
56	74	Overcast		56	100	Cloudy
57	75	Overcast		57	101	Cloudy
58	76	Overcast		58	102	Cloudy
59	77	Overcast		59	103	Cloudy
60	78	Overcast		60	104	Cloudy
61	79	Overcast		61	105	Cloudy
62	80	Overcast		62	106	Cloudy
63	81	Overcast		63	107	Cloudy
64	82	Overcast		64	108	Cloudy
65	83	Overcast		65	109	Cloudy
66	84	Overcast		66	110	Cloudy
67	85	Overcast		67	111	Cloudy

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Soviet Park Similar to Disneyland

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (AP) — The Soviet Union has announced completion of its own Disneyland-style amusement park, after years of fascination with the United States' Disneyland.

But while the original Disneyland in California remains a top attraction for Soviet tourists in the United States, foreigners may never see the Soviet version. The new Soviet fairy-tale city, called *Andersengrad* after Danish storyteller Hans Christian Andersen, is located in an area near an atomic power station — and normally closed to foreigners — outside Leningrad.

Announcing today the completion of the amusement park, Moscow Radio said "Many of the buildings look like ancient castles described by Andersen. There is a puppet theater, sports grounds and a swimming pool. An ancient cannon, extracted from the bottom of the sea, has been placed on one square."

PEANUTS



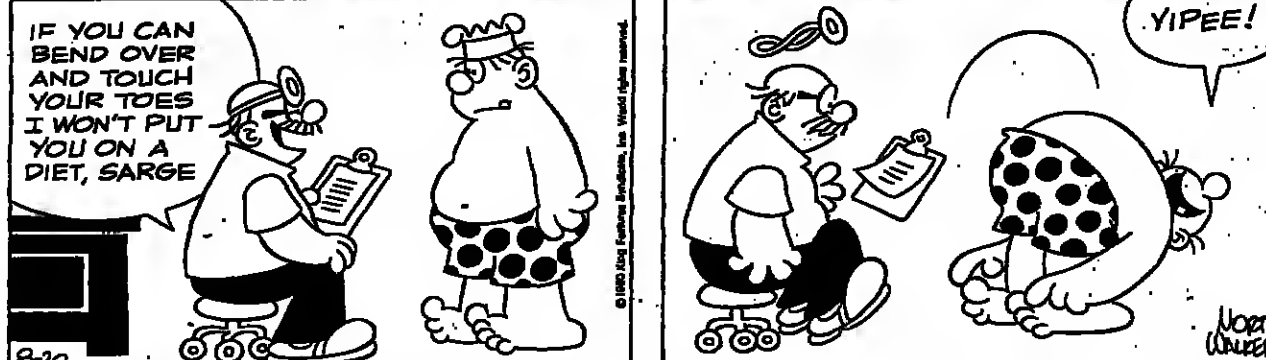
B. C.



BLONDIE



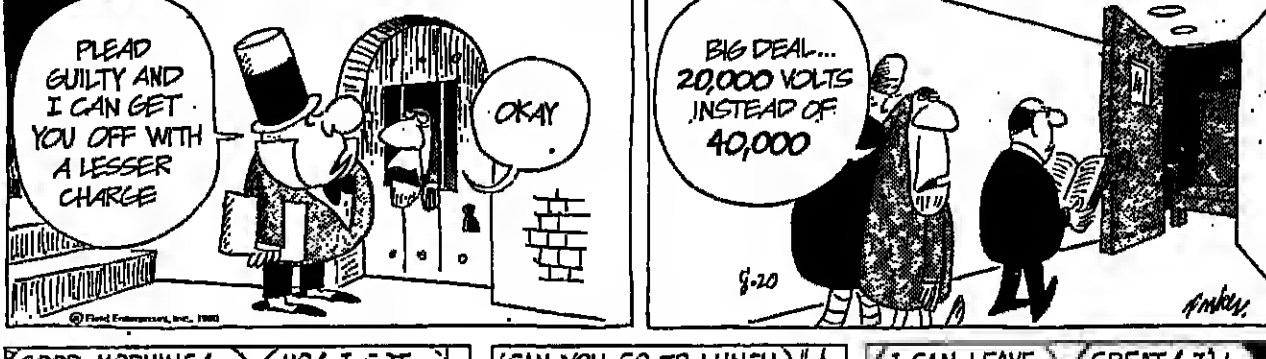
BETTY BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



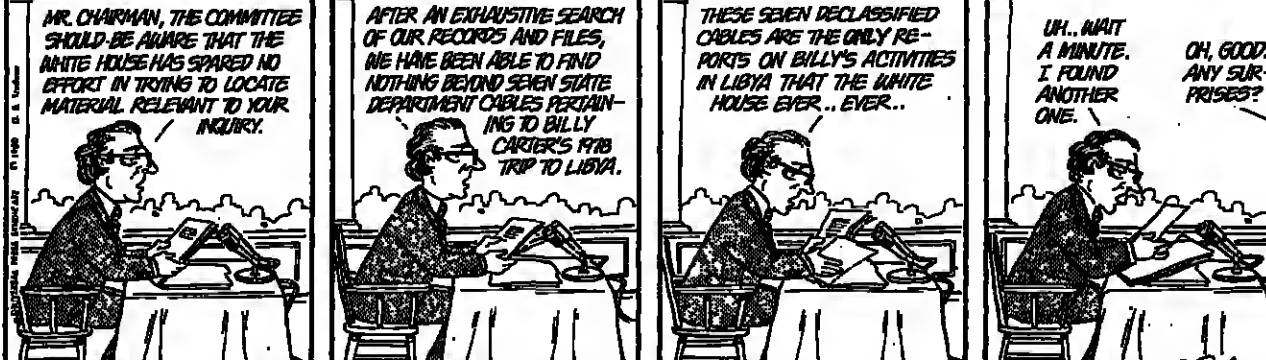
REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE SPIKE

By Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss.  
Crown. 374 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Les Whitten

"THE SPIKE" is named after a naillike implement — on which editors impale unwanted stories. The gravity of this novel's faults invites the cheap-shot comment that spiking is what the publishers should have done with it.

But the timeless and relentless sincerity of its theme — Soviet intelligence ethics — ultimately recommends "The Spike" even if it means letting better books wait for paperback or library availability.

Before you plunk down your \$12.95, however, there are some caveats. Remember those old-time society pages where writers tried to cram 12 inches of names into an inflexible eight inches of space? Paragraph after paragraph began: "Also seen in animated conversation were Mrs. Ogletoun Teacup, Baron and Baroness Gunther, him and her Kluck, Marc Brute, the novelist."

Well, "The Spike" does the same thing, though with name changes and sufficient transmutation to avoid libel. Despite the disguises, clearly discernible (in animated conversation) are William Colby, James Angleton and Philip Agee, all late of the CIA; former New York Timesmen David Halberstam and Seymour Hersh; Ham Jordan and Zbigniew Brzezinski of the White House; Patty Hearst; former Senator William Fulbright.

Also recognizable under fake names are The Washington Post, The New York Times, and the Institute for Policy Studies. When the authors run out of fake names, they trot out *in propria persona*: Barbara Walters, Norman Mailer, economist Alan Greenspan, and the Palm, Nathan's, Elaine's, Regine's.

The horrible consequence of all this is that the characters in "The Spike" generally seem like regurgitated news clippings (except for the pseudo-Angleton whose darkly fascinating personality — see the better written "Orchids for Mother" — apparently is impossible to fictionalize poorly).

Along with the profligate name-dropping, the book is subverted by four inane love stories each well below the me-Tarzan-you-Jane level. These make clear why author Arnaud de Borchgrave writes for Newsweek's political sections, not his magazine's lifestyle department, which deal with boy-girl things.

Finally, the plot has serious credibility problems. The hero, a button-down prize-winning reporter, is told on the record by the former chief CIA counterespionage agent, right down to name and mode of operation. The reporter is unable to blow him out of the water for more than four years. Generally it takes one good FBI source and two weeks.

And spies and journalists blab secrets to each other like members of a psychiatric counseling group. They chatter of sources, clandestine agents, organizational plays... would that it were so easy!

After such failings, to crib and paraphrase, what forgiveness? Why not spike "The Spike" in favor of the professionally crafted espionage novels on the best-seller list?

For this reason alone: Sometimes clumsily, sometimes with finesse and steady humor, De Borchgrave and co-author Robert Moss tell us something compellingly that we should start believing. It amounts to this:

The United States is a good country, and as countries go a moral one. It is different from communist and fascist countries. This is not a popular thesis. We are too much enmeshed with great-power self-flagellation.

The medium for this message is the youthful hero, an Everyliberal.

Best-Sellers

The New York Times	Washington Post
1 RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sid Vicious	1 THE SPIKE, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss
2 THE SPIKE, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss	2 RANDOM WINDS, by Robert Ludlum
3 THE SPIKE, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss	3 KANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer
4 THE SPIKE, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss	4 THE SPIKE, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, East-West defended well to take advantage of an unusual error. The declarer fell victim to the "idiot's safety play," which is a close relation of the "idiot's finesse."

The latter is a situation in which the idiot finesse assumes, perhaps without realizing it, that his opponent is an idiot. In a common situation, the declarer has five small cards facing A-K-10-x in dummy. He leads low, intending to play the ace or king, and an honor appears on his left.

He wins with the king and should continue with the ace. If he returns to his hand and finesse the ten, he will often lose an unnecessary trick. This play would be right only if the left-hand opponent had foolishly split his honors with a holding of Q-J-x.

South reached a normal three-trump contract after a two-no-trump opening, well short of the standard requirements for that action. West led the diamond king, which was allowed to win. Noting that his partner had played the discouraging defense, he shifted to the heart eight. South played low from dummy and captured the ten with the king.

The routine play for South is to duck a club, establishing four tricks whenever the suit breaks 3-2. But when South played a low club, West put up the queen.

South saw no harm in winning with the king in dummy, since he still had a heart entry, and the nine appeared on his right. Trying to guard against a singleton queen on his left, he now executed the "idiot's safety play" by finessing the seven. It should have occurred to him that East would not have squandered the nine from an original holding of J-10-9-4.

The defense now took full advantage of the fact that South had fouled his communications. When West won the trick with a heart, he heart and South ducked. East won with the queen, and resisted the temptation to revert to diamonds. Instead, he continued hearts, removing South's last entry to the dummy before he could disentangle his clubs.

Dummy's club suit was now useless. South took his remaining heart trick, throwing a spade from his hand. His last chance was to play a low spade, so he cashed his four-trick winners and led a spade.

He hoped that West would win and be forced to lead a diamond, but East overtook the spade jack with a queen, and the result was down one. East-West had all three match points, and South was left to reflect on Pope's much misquoted saying: "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

NORTH (4)  
♠ 102  
♥ A277  
♦ K557  
♣ A777

EAST (3)  
♠ K84  
♥ QJ986  
♦ 763  
♣ A84

SOUTH (3)  
♠ AK73  
♥ K93  
♦ A777  
♣ A777

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North - East - South - West  
1♣ - 1♦ - 2♦ - 3♦  
3♦ - 3♦ - 3♦ - 3♦  
N.T. - Pass - Pass - Pass

West led the diamond king.



6-5

## Orioles Nip Yanks To Close Gap to 2 1/2

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Al Bumbry, Rich Dauer and Mark Belanger drove in two runs apiece and Jim Palmer pitched seven strong innings last night to lead the Orioles to a 6-5 victory over New York.

The triumph, giving Baltimore a 5-2 edge in the teams' eight-game series during the last 11 days, moved the Orioles to within 2 1/2 games of the first place Yankees in the American League East. Last night's crowd of 51,528 gave Baltimore a major-league attendance record for one series of 253,636.

New York scored in the fourth on Oscar Gamble's two-run homer, but in their half of the inning, the Orioles' batted around, scoring three runs on Doug DeCinces' one-out double, a walk to Rick Dempsey, Belanger's RBI single, Bumbry's double and a sacrifice fly by Dauer.

Randy May, who relieved Ron Guidry (12-9), bobbled a DeCinces' lead-off single off the fifth. Gary Roenicke walked and Belanger drove in an RBI double. Bumbry's single brought in Roenicke and Belanger scored from third on Dauer's infield out.

Palmer (13-9) held New York to three hits but was tagged for three runs before giving way to Tippy Martinez in the eighth, when the

Yankees scored three times. Ruppert Jones opened the inning with a double and scored on Willie Randolph's single. Bobby Murcer's triple scored Randolph and Lou Piniella plated Murcer on an infield out.

Martinez got the last two outs and Tim Lincecum pitched the ninth, ending the game by striking out Rocky Elsom with Yankee runners at first and third.

### Royals 6, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, George Brett singled his first three times at bat to raise his batting average to .404 and extend his hitting streak to 30 games in helping Kansas City to a 6-3 triumph over the Rangers. Willie Aikens, on his 14th homer and a single, had four RBIs.

### Twins 8, Angels 3

In Bloomington, Minn., John Castino hit a two-run homer and a triple and Fernando Arroyo pitched an eight-inning over 8 1/2 innings to pace the Twins to an 8-3 victory over California.

### Brewers 12, Tigers 5

In Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas hit a grand-slam homer and Robin Yount had three hits to support the eight-hit pitching of Bill Travers and power the Brewers to their seventh straight victory, a 12-5 rout of Detroit. Thomas' fourth career grand-slam came off Dan Pate (8-7) in the sixth.

### Indians 4, White Sox 2

In Chicago, Kevin Bell's three-run homer highlighted a six-run fourth that led the White Sox to a 7-2 victory over Cleveland and a split of their doubleheader. In the opener, Len Barker pitched a three-hitter and Toby Harrah hit a bases-empty homer to help the Indians to a 4-2 triumph.

### Cardinals 10, Reds 1

In the National League, in Cincinnati, Ted Simmons hit two home runs and also singled twice in an eight-run second to help St. Louis trounce the Reds, 10-1, in rain-shortened game of 6 1/2 innings. Thirteen Cardinals batted in the second, during which St. Louis had seven straight hits, three short of the major-league record. Reliever Joe Price finally struck out Keith Smith, who — having grounded into a double play for the first run — had the dubious distinction of accounting for all three Cardinal outs in the inning.

### Major League Standings

## Major League Standings

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	71	42	.625	0
Baltimore	66	48	.580	5 1/2
Minnesota	64	50	.563	7 1/2
Seattle	59	55	.515	12 1/2
Cleveland	57	57	.500	14 1/2
Toronto	48	66	.420	23 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	72	42	.632	0
Oakland	62	52	.545	10
Texas	57	57	.500	15 1/2
Atlanta	56	64	.466	18 1/2
Chicago	48	66	.420	24 1/2
California	47	67	.411	25 1/2
Seattle	47	67	.411	25 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	66	53	.556	0
Philadelphia	61	58	.512	5 1/2
New York	56	63	.471	10 1/2
St. Louis	54	65	.450	12 1/2
Chicago	47	67	.411	20 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	61	54	.528	0
Cincinnati	56	59	.487	5 1/2
Los Angeles	50	65	.435	11 1/2
San Francisco	48	67	.415	13 1/2
San Diego	47	67	.411	14 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	60	60	.500	0
Minnesota	59	61	.492	1 1/2
Los Angeles	58	62	.483	2 1/2
San Diego	57	63	.478	3 1/2
San Francisco	56	64	.466	4 1/2
Seattle	55	65	.458	5 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	61	58	.512	0
New York	56	63	.471	5 1/2
St. Louis	54	65	.450	10 1/2
Chicago	47	67	.411	15 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	61	54	.528	0
Cincinnati	56	59	.487	5 1/2
Los Angeles	50	65	.435	11 1/2
San Francisco	48	67	.415	13 1/2
San Diego	47	67	.411	14 1/2

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Orioles Al Bumbry, left, and Ken Singleton leap vainly for home run by Yankees' Oscar Gamble.

## Brett's Big Burden: The Press of the Press

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (UPI) — George Brett has blown his cover. For about a week his batting average had been slithering along around .390, like a water moccasin in a swamp.

But with four hits Sunday he suddenly surfaced at .401 and boosted it last night to .404. Now he can't hide any more. From now on, the constant inquiries might be more difficult for the Kansas City Royals' third baseman to cope with than the constant confrontation with opposing pitchers.

The hard part will be dealing with the writers, radio men, TV newsmen and photographers who will swarm around him as never before.

Rod Carew could tell Brett about that. Three seasons ago Carew, then with the Minnesota Twins, was batting over .400 in early July when the swarm began. "I've never had anything like this before," he said that week. "I've even had to change my phone number at home."

In addition to the increased attention from the daily media, Time magazine, Sports Illustrated and Sport magazine did cover stories on him. Newsweek and People had pieces on him. ABC News had TV cameramen following him around. All that took time. Especially the covers.

### Model-Perfect

"I don't know how those models do it," Carew said. "The photographers want everything perfect." Perhaps the swarm of newsmen prevented Rod Carew from hitting .400, perhaps not. But shortly after it began, Carew dropped under .400 and skidded to 374 on Aug. 26 before surging to finish at .388 for his sixth of seven American League batting titles. He had 239 hits that year. Seven more and he would have batted .401.

Because he has missed 35 games with thumb and ankle injuries, Brett will need about 200 hits to finish at .400 this season. From here on in, every hit will be documented. Back in 1941 there were no TV

cameras and no sports magazines covering Ted Williams, the last man to hit .400. And in 1941 a .400 hitter was not that unusual. Bill Terry had hit .401 for the New York Giants in 1930, Rogers Hornsby had hit .424, .403 and .401 for the St. Louis Cardinals during the '20s. Brett knows times have changed.

"I'm just going to try to keep telling myself that I'm hot," Brett said during the weekend. "The thing I don't want to do is put pressure on myself. But it's hard out to think about what I'm hitting. My average is in the papers every day and every time I go up to hit in Royals Stadium, it's up there out in center field on the scoreboard that's as high as a six-story building."

### Front Door Only



